The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

Important and Hard-Fought French Victory.

Repulse of the Whole Prussian Line in the North.

Paris Impatient for a Sortie in Great Force.

Fighting Near the Swiss Border.

Prince Amadeus Condoles with Gen. Prim's Widow.

The Oath as King of Spain Administered in the Cortes.

THE WAR IN FRANCE.

History of the French in the North. The Prussians Repulsed Before the Whole Line—Faidherbe's Official Report—Heavy Losses on Both Sides—Skirmishes.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—A dispatch from Lille reports that rumors are current there of a battle on Monday, the 2d inst., between the forces of Bourbaki and Manteuffel, in which there were heavy losses on both sides. The Prussians are said to have been defeated and driven back.

Further official information has been received in the movements of the French Army of the North, under command of Gen. Faidherbe. It appears to have occupied the villages of Mobeuge and Brimeuil, after a sanguinary struggle. Those villages were also occupied by the French, afterward fighting. The losses were heavy on both sides.

OFFICIAL NEWS.

BORDEAUX, Jan. 4.—Gen. FAIDHERBE sends the following dispatch to the Minister of War, under date of Jan. 3:

We have fought a battle near Bapaume, which lasted from 8 in the morning to 6 in the evening of Monday. We have driven the Prussians from all their positions and we remained occupied by them. The enemy's losses are enormous. Our own unknown.

FAIDHERBE'S ADVANCE.

A new General has been sent to command the French forces at Havre. The evacuation of Rouen by the Germans is considered certain, as MANTEUFFEL is forced to concentrate his forces in the north by the forward movement of Gen. FAIDHERBE along the valley of the Teile (possibly Oise.)

THE SURRENDER AT METZINGEN.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—By the surrender of Metzingen 2,000 prisoners, 26 guns, and a quantity of stores, fell into the hands of the Germans.

The Prussian Suspicions of Sensitivity.

Tracing Accounts of Weakness—Orders from Abroad Sent for a Harassment for the Matter of Paris—"William the Victorious" at Marseilles—The Bombardment.

BORDEAUX, Jan. 4.—Paris advices show intense excitement among the population, who demand that a grand sortie be made. A number of the Mayors of the city had called upon Gen. TROCHU and insisted that he give way to this desire of the people. Some of the Paris journals accuse TROCHU of feebleness, and a number of the newspapers of Bordeaux, in stating the expression of opinion, seem to coincide with it. It is understood that orders have been sent to the Generals in the field to hasten the movement upon Paris.

SCARCITY OF FUEL AND FOOD.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—Letters from Paris state that the citizens suffer greatly from lack of fuel and food. The severity of the latter want is, however, mitigated by the stores daily distributed by order of the Government.

WILLIAM THE VICTORIOUS.

At the New-Year's banquet at Versailles the King gave a toast to "the German Prince," to which the Duke of BADEN responded in a speech rejoicing at the restoration of the old German Empire, and concluding with a toast to "WILLIAM the Victorious."

THE BOMBARDMENT.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 4.—The bombardment of the forts on the east side of Paris continues with such effect that only Fort Nogent now ereplies to the German fire.

Fighting in the East—Two Hundred French Refugees Arrive in Switzerland —Bismarck's Commissioner—Miscellaneous.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—A telegram from Basle reports fighting on Sunday, (the last.) on the Swiss frontier, in consequence of which 200 French troops retreated into Switzerland, where they were disarmed by the Federal soldiers. A severe engagement is reported to have occurred on Monday, the 2d inst., at Delle, in the Department of Haut-Rhin, eleven miles from Belfort, but no particulars are to hand. A Bordeaux dispatch says Gen. CLINCHANT continues to meet with successes over the enemy with his flying columns. The Algerian cavalry routed a body of Prussians yesterday. It is announced that Austria will arrest and detain all French prisoners who escape into her territory during the war.

BERLIN, Jan. 4.—Certain bankers of Berlin have been sentenced to long terms of imprisonment for participating in the subscriptions to the recent French loan.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Minister-Elect of Spain Takes the Oath —He Condoles with the Widow of Gen. Prim—A Constitutional Ministry in Contemplation.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—Prince AMADEUS made his entry to Madrid on Monday, and was received most enthusiastically by the people. Immediately after his arrival he paid a visit to the widow of Gen. PRIM, and, in a feeling manner expressed his sympathy for her in her bereavement. He then proceeded to the Chamber of the Cortes and took the oath as King of Spain. The enthusiasm is universal. The King has consulted with Senors ROSAS, ZORRILLA, RIVERO and OLOZAGA, on the formation of a constitutional Ministry.

Antonelli's Reception of Victor Emmanuel's Ambassador—The Eastern Correspondence—A Dinner in Lent Not to Please Favre.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—Advices from Rome say that Cardinal ANTONELLI cordially received the Ambassador sent by King VICTOR EMMANUEL to announce his arrival in Rome.

THE DANUBE.

The Prussian Government has declined to extend the Austrian demand upon the Powers for a fresh guarantee for the security of the navigation of the lower Danube. Austria sends Count SZECHEN on an assistant to her representative at the London Conference.

JULES FAVRE'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.

A plan is on foot for a public reception and dinner to JULES FAVRE on his arrival here to attend the Conference.

POLITICAL.

The Republican State Committee of Pennsylvania—Appointments of Secretaries, of Both Nominations, and Chairmen, and R. W. Mackenzie, of Illinois, for Railroad Commissioner.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 4.—The Republican State Convention for the nomination of Governor and Railroad Commissioner met here today. The decision of Gov. GEARY to retire brings forward a score of candidates. W. H. Y. HACKETT, of Portsmouth, promises. After organizing, Gen. MAYE. HALE, of Rockbottom, and SAMUEL HALE, of Keene, withdrew from the candidacy for Governor. On the first ballot 284 votes were given, of which JAMES PIKE, of South Newmarket, received 202, and HORTON D. WALKER 82, the rest being scattered. Mr. WALKER'S name was then withdrawn, and JAMES PIKE was nominated for Governor by acclamation. B. W. BUCKMINSTER, of Keene, was renominated for Railroad Commissioner. The resolutions adopted advocate compulsory education to qualify all persons to discharge the duties of American citizens; denounce laws favoring capital at the expense of labor; approve the Government policy of selling gold and buying bonds; indorse the sentiment of the President's Message on fidelity and right conscience; protest against the "so-called independent movement;" advocate taxing foreign church and similar property; favor the construction of the Southern railroads; the encouragement of the fisheries; the equalization of postage at low as the service will admit; denounce the McCleary resolution regarding Arlington; express sympathy with Prussia.

Mr. JONES, of Kentucky, and the recent outbreak in the South, as the fruit of the recent Democratic successes, oppose the abolition of the income tax, express alarm at the efforts to squander the public lands, and advocate giving a homestead to every disabled soldier.

Hon. M. RUSSELL, of Concord, member of the Executive Council, has resigned his seat, on account of discourtesies shown him by members of the Council in the matter of appointments.

The Missouri Democracy in a Quandary —Prominent Candidates for Senator.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 4.—The Democratic State Central Committee held a session today, at which there was a general interchange of opinion in regard to the future action of the party. A State Convention for amending the Constitution, the abolition of the Registry laws and the reduction of wages, was advocated by a majority of the members present. In regard to canvassing with liberal Republicans, there was a diversity of opinion, some favoring it, while others advocated preserving the Democracy intact. Gen BLAIR moved that the Chairman of the Central Committee call a caucus of the Democratic members of the Legislature, which was defeated. Prominent among the Democratic candidates for Senatorship are: John D. Phelps, Samuel T. Glover, Gen. Blair, Judge Buckner, Col. Bogy, Judge Norton, Gen. Shields, Judge Woodson and Gen. Craig. The most prominent Republican candidates are Judge WAGNER and Col. BENJAMIN.

THE CANALS.

Meeting in Buffalo in Favor of Low Toll—Resolutions Adopted.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 4.—A large meeting of the Board of Trade and citizens was held on 'Change, this morning, to consider the report, currently believed, that Auditor HILL intended to make an effort to have the bill of the late Legislature, reducing tolls repealed. After an animated denunciation of HILL'S scheme, the following resolutions were adopted by acclamation:

Resolved, That the Board approves the low toll system on canals.

Resolved, That an advance of canal tolls over the rates expressed in the toll sheet of 1870, would be ruinous to the best interests of our State.

Resolved, That the Chair appoint a committee of seven, whose duty it shall be to see that petitions and addresses for the maintenance of the toll sheet of 1870, and take such action in the premises as their judgment may dictate.

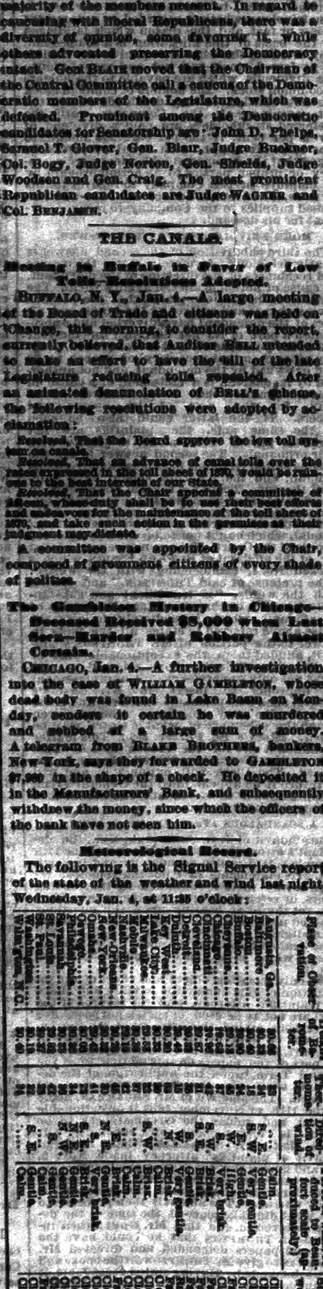
A committee was appointed by the Chair, composed of gentlemen of every shade of politics.

The Gambleton Mystery in Chicago— Deceased Received $8,000 when Last Seen—Murder and Robbery Almost Certain.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—A further investigation into the case of WILLIAM GAMBLETON, whose dead body was found in Lake Basin on Monday, renders it certain he was murdered and robbed of a large sum of money. A telegram from BLAKE BROTHERS, bankers, New-York, says they forwarded to GAMBLETON $7,000 in the shape of a check. He deposited it in the Manufacturers' Bank, and subsequently withdrew the money, since which the officers of the bank have not seen him.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night, Wednesday, Jan. 4, at 11:35 o'clock:



Barometer corrected for elevation and temperature.

Double Murder in Arkansas—A Desperate Affair.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 4.—On Dec. 28, 1870, at Jacksonport, Ark., a youth named STEPHENS was arrested by Constable HIGHTOWER, on a charge of being drunk. While on the way to the jail a Mr. HUNTSMAN, the step-father of STEPHENS, interceded for him and offered bail for his appearance when wanted. The constable seems to think that WHITEMAN was acting in a threatening manner, and struck him with a loaded cane. WHITEMAN immediately drew a revolver, and shot HIGHTOWER through the body. The latter then clinched with WHITEMAN, wrested the pistol from him and shot him dead, and almost immediately fell dead himself.

THE CHICAGO DISTILLERS.

A Private Letter from the President's Secretary to the Prosecuting Revenue Officers.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 4.—The *Commercial* of this morning publishes what purports to be a copy of a confidential letter from ORVILLE GRANT to the Prosecuting Revenue Officers in Chicago, in relation to the Distillers' frauds. The Washington correspondent, "D. T.," says the letter is authentic, though it would not be correct to say the President had authorized its publication. The correspondent says that, though the President didn't hand him a copy of the document, he will not deny the authenticity. The following is a copy of the letter:

CHICAGO, Ill., June 18, 1870.

DEAR BROTHER: The matter that I referred to in my letter of the 14th inst., in response to a proposition made by Gen. BLOOMFIELD to the distillers that they would pay $1,000,000 in addition to the taxes they were justly entitled to pay, if we would compromise with them, Gen. BLOOMFIELD confidential assistant, was authorized to make overtures to distillers, and for a certain sum of money, ($50,000 paid into the hands of my man whom they might select,) he would procure the release of the distillers, with the positive assurance that the matter would not be prosecuted. Mr. CROSBY was about to accept the proposition, and was to pay the money in Chicago, but at the last moment he backed out. He was afraid to approach me himself, but sent a third party, and got the distillers to raise the money. I was to retain part to myself, and divide the rest of course, according to the majority of the force. I was to be the judge, and to determine whether I would keep quiet or not. I gave him to understand that unless I had positive assurances that BLOOMFIELD would not be prosecuted, I would not accept the proposition. He assured me that BLOOMFIELD would not be prosecuted, that nothing could be done. He gave me such assurances, and said that he was authorized by BLOOMFIELD to make such overtures, that I believed him. The BLOOMFIELDS knew the value of the quietus, and that he (BLOOMFIELD) had instructed CROSBY to make such proposition. I have had nothing to do with it, but know that the above statement is correct. Several interviews were made to them. These are all facts that I most positively know, and can swear to them, and can prove every word of it by men under oath. I have written you this much, that you may be prepared for anything that may turn up. I have no doubt but what BLOOMFIELD will endeavor to throw the responsibility of the whole matter upon me. I have written, and equally true, yet I might not be believed, but I have written you the truth, and you may know that I am here in disobedience to your orders. Now that you are apprised of the fact you are individually responsible for his dishonesty in the future. I have guessed my knowledge of such matters, and have given you satisfaction, and to fail in I am straying your confidence, and the only apology I can make for doing so is an honest error of judgment, in that my duty to you and the service would not allow me to keep from what I understood to be a matter of importance to the Government. Now, if you are satisfied that I have made a false report, I do hope you can see the necessity of a change, and that you will try to preserve the integrity of your party and your reputation by removing me. I do not wish to be left to thieves and scoundrels in office, you alone must be responsible for it. I would like to see you personally, and tell you a little that I know about Cuban fraud and corruption. Republicans are not free from blame either. Republicans worked on hand for assessments, and why they make such strong attacks on you. I got my instructions from Mr. TAYLOR, who acted a little cautious, but finally consented to let BLOOMFIELD make proposals, for he had letters which he showed me authorizing him to do so.

The Weather Report from Mount Washington.

SUMMIT OF MOUNT WASHINGTON, Jan. 4—7 P. M.—Barometer, 24.436, being a change of .128 since last report. Thermometer, 13° below zero. Relative humidity, 47-100. Wind southwest. Velocity of wind, 68 miles per hour.

The Slocum Expedition — Nothing Known of it in Havana.

HAVANA, Jan. 4.—Nothing is known here of the whereabouts of the filibuster steamer *Hornet*. The reported landing of an expedition has not been confirmed.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

CAMDEN, Oneida County, N. Y., Jan. 4.—A fire broke out about 1 o'clock this morning, on Main-street, destroying ten or twelve stores and shops. The losses are quite heavy, and but partially covered by insurance.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 4.—Rev. Mr. DUNN, Rector of St. Paul's Church, Oakland, was shot dead in Montgomery-street by THOMAS FIELD, a young married man, who charges DUNN with publishing scandalous articles in the Press concerning his wife. Both were arrested on the charge of fighting.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 4.—Seven houses were burned in Cahalla, Mo., on Monday morning, among them the Odd-fellows' Hall and the Office of the Laporte United Gazette. The total loss is fully $25,000; insurance, $23,000.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 4.—The calendar for the 2d of January in the General Term of the Supreme Court is as follows: Nos. 1254, 14, 16, 17, 20, 21, 23, 26, 28 and 27.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Jan. 4.—The steamboat *Connecticut* reached Tivoli to-night, and will commence unloading her freight. She can not get further.

OBITUARY.

Charles E. Sweetser.

Mr. CHARLES E. SWEETSER, whose death at Platka, Fla., on Sunday last, has just been reported, was a young journalist whose experience for the last six or eight years was somewhat remarkable for its bright promises unfulfilled. He was born in 1841, and received his education at Amherst College, Mass., and after graduation was connected for a time with the Springfield *Republican*. He afterward came to this City and started the *Round Table*, a weekly literary paper, which has since been merged in the *Citizen*. When the *Round Table* had become fairly established, Mr. SWEETSER sold out his interest in it and commenced the publication of a two-cent evening paper called the *Gazette*. He subsequently sold out his share in the ownership of that journal to his partner and started the *Mail*, which was to some extent a rival sheet. When the *Mail* was purchasing by Mr. LEDYARD, and for a short time published a one penny morning paper, which survived only a few numbers. His next venture was in Minnesota, where he was connected for a time with one of the St. Paul journals, and afterward started a literary paper of his own at Minneapolis. This was not a success. He was next found acting in the capacity of literary editor of the Chicago *Times*. His assiduous labors in journalism, and the almost continual disappointment which attended them, greatly impaired his health, and he was obliged to seek rather in a Southern climate. He sought for the fountains of health under the more genial skies of Florida, but found only a grave. He leaves a wife and child to mourn his departure.

William Nelson.

WILLIAM NELSON, for many years the head of the firm of WILLIAM NELSON & SONS, shipping merchants, of this City, died suddenly at Ravenswood, Long Island, on Tuesday last. He was born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1799, and in his early life was a cotton merchant at Liverpool. In 1835 he met with reverses, and, becoming involved beyond recovery, emigrated to this country, where he entered the house of SILAS HOLMES & CO., of Old-slip. In time he became the principal owner of the Holmes line of packets to New-Orleans. In 1851 he retired from business with an ample fortune, having faithfully paid all his debts incurred in England. He was a man of upright character, and was highly esteemed in the business circles of the City.

FRANCIS ELDRIDGE, aged fifty years, died suddenly, last evening, in the liquor-store No. 9 Worth-street.

WASHINGTON.

No Quorum in the House—Quiet Prevailing in the Senate—Resignation of Gen. Schenck—Claims of Whale-Fisheries—New Appointments—Dr. Mott's Claims—Other Matters.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—There was not a quorum in the House today when called to order, and all attempts to bring up anything of an important character were met with persistent demands for the regular order from the Democratic side, which expected to see the movement for San Domingo take shape at once. This did not happen, however. To have contested the call for the regular order would have developed the fact that there was no quorum. Mr. BANKS, therefore, only gave notice that on Monday next the Committee on Foreign Affairs would call up the San Domingo resolutions. This in the absence of the arrangement that there should be five days' notice. FERNANDO WOOD then sought to have passed a lot of resolutions almost identical with Mr. BUTLER'S, calling for information, but Mr. OGLE sharply objected, and the resolutions were not considered.

ACTION OF THE SENATE.

Only a few more Senators than the number sufficient for a quorum were in their seats today. Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, offered a resolution directing the Finance Committee to consider the expediency of a stamp tax of 25 and upward on appointments to office. At the instance of Mr. THURMAN, the investigation which Mr. SPRAGUE has called for into his charges made against his loyalty by representative JENCKES, was transferred from the Retrenchment Committee to a Select Committee of five. Mr. SUMNER'S San Domingo inquiry resolution was passed without opposition. Mr. TAMMADGE'S Civil-service bill was up during the morning hour, and Mr. THURMAN, failing to have Monday next devoted to its discussion, gave notice of intention to worry the Senate with it till it should be heard. Mr. SHERMAN favored the bill, and Mr. MORTON opposed it. The claim of J. MILTON BEST came up after the morning hour as the unfinished business, and DAVIS, CARPENTER and HOWE talked about it till after 4 o'clock. After a brief Executive Session, for referring nominations, the Senate adjourned.

RESIGNATION OF GEN. SCHENCK.

Gen. SCHENCK today transmitted to the Speaker of the House his resignation as a member of the House from the Third District of Ohio. The Speaker will forward the same to the Governor of Ohio, but it is not probable that any notice will issue for an election for the balance of the present term.

APPOINTMENT IN THE REVENUE BUREAU.

Col. CLIFFORD THOMSON, late Chief Deputy Collector of the Thirty-second District of New-York, has been placed by Commissioner PLEASONTON in charge of the division of supervisors and detectives in the Internal Revenue Bureau, the position lately filled by JOHN S. DELANO, Esq.

APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Mr. SARGENT reported the Indian Appropriation bill today, in the House, and it was made the special order for Wednesday of next week. All the appropriation bills will be pressed forward at an early day.

CLAIMS OF WHALE FISHERIES.

Messrs. CHAFO, THOMAS B. RANDALL, of New-Bedford, who represent a large amount of claims for losses inflicted on the whaling interests by the depredations of the *Alabama* and her consorts, are here for the purpose of urging the passage of a law for the assumption of the claims of this character in accordance with the recommendation of the President in his annual Message. Other delegations from other cities will shortly arrive.

RECEPTIONS.

The ladies of the Cabinet began their morning receptions for the season today, and the parlors of Mrs. FISH, Mrs. BOUTWELL, Mrs. DELANO and Mrs. CRESWELL were thronged from 2 o'clock until 7 with a large number of ladies and gentlemen who called to pay their respects.

COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS.

MORTIMER D. LEGGETT was today nominated as Commissioner of Patents. In case of early confirmation, which is expected, he will probably qualify and assume the duties of that office next week.

APPOINTMENT TO THE LAND OFFICE.

No nomination to the Land Office will be made this week. Mr. STEWART introduced in the Senate today a mass of testimony in the form of affidavits from California in regard to the character of certain lands claimed as swamp lands by the State. This is understood to be one of the instruments to be used in the threatened opposition to the confirmation of Mr. WILSON'S successor, but Mr. WILSON'S action in the land cases in question is not the sole or chief cause of his removal, which will appear in due season. Neither will he be removed for following Mr. COX in his attempts at civil service reform, for he was always hostile to the measures proposed, and did not comply with the order in his office.

SENATOR MORRILL, OF MAINE.

Advices from Maine state that Senator MORRILL will surely be re-elected. His health is improving, and he is expected to take his seat in the Senate in a short time.

AFFAIRS AT THE SOUTH.

A message on the condition of affairs at the South will be sent to Congress, probably in a day or two. Some time ago Mr. MORTON introduced a resolution, which was passed, calling for information in possession of the President regarding the late election in North Carolina, and the President, in responding, will take the occasion to extend his statements beyond the political condition of that State.

DEATH OF JUDGE MILLER.

Judge MILLER, late clerk of the Committee on Commerce, whose sudden death at the Capitol is reported elsewhere, had been clerk of that Committee for nine years. He was a personal friend of Senator CHANDLER, the Chairman of the Committee, who had known him for a long time. The Senator was deeply affected by the sad event. The body of Judge MILLER will be sent to his late home in Sioux City, Mich., where his family, a wife and two children, reside.

DUTY ON RUSSIAN HEMP.

The Secretary of the Treasury writes to the Collector of Customs at New-York that the Department is of opinion that by the act of July 16, 1870, unmanufactured Russian hemp is subject to a duty of $35 per ton, and he is directed to assess the duty at that rate.

THE CLAIM OF DR. BEST.

The claim of J. MILTON BEST, which has occupied as prominent a place before the Senate, as for the value of a dwelling-house at Paducah, Ky., destroyed under the following circumstances: On the 25th of March, Gen. N. B. FORREST attacked the city in force. Col. HICKS, with a command of about 700 men, withdrew into Fort Anderson. The sharpshooters of the enemy soon took possession of claimant's house and grounds in large numbers, about 150 yards from the fort, and from that position did great execution in picking off the men at the guns within the defenses. They were driven from the house by shells from the fort and gun-boats, and the enemy's whole force retired from the assault at 11 o'clock that night, without success. They appeared again next morning with reinforcements, and Col. HICKS regarding his command in great peril, having exhausted, or nearly exhausted, his ammunition the preceding night, gave orders for the destruction of all houses within musket range of the fort. The order was executed at once, and claimant's house was burnt, with its contents. The principal question at issue is whether the house was destroyed in battle, and huge books of law reports, and works on international law, and the old Globe, are called upon for quotations of principles and precedents, but it may be pretty safely predicted that the house will not be paid for at present.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE UNION LEAGUE.

The National Executive Committee of the Union League of America will meet for organization at Willard's Hotel, in Washington, on the 10th inst. Ex-Gov. WILLIAM A. NEWELL, of New-Jersey, will probably be nominated Chairman, although the name of Ex-Gov. JEWELL, of Connecticut; Gen. F. SEWARD, of Washington; Gen. J. B. ANDERSON, of Tennessee; Gen. C. W. CRESSEY, of Missouri, and Gen. W. GURLEY, of New-York, have been mentioned in connection with this position. As the Union League of America, by the peculiar methods of organization, is looked upon as a powerful auxiliary of the Republican Party, some curiosity is manifested to know whether the Committee will indicate any course of policy, especially on certain questions now pending before Congress. It is believed by many that the Committee will take positive action on many important matters.

SUDDEN DEATH OF AN OFFICIAL.

CHESTER D. MILLER, of Michigan, clerk to the Senate Committee on Commerce, was found dead, this morning, in a water-closet of the Capitol. He left his boarding-house a short time previously, and apparently in good health. The physicians pronounce the cause of his death to have been apoplexy. The deceased was about sixty years of age. He was much respected by all who knew him.

PACIFIC RAILROAD INTEREST.

The Committee on Appropriations today made a report in favor of the bill providing as to the Pacific Railroad bonds, that all sums due or to become due for interest, shall constitute a lien on all bonds which have been or may be issued, and which remain undeposited at the Company. This, the Committee say, simply gives the United States a mortgage for the debt due from their debtor.

TREASURY PAYMENTS.

The following are the disbursements of the Treasury Department for the month of December, exclusive of the amount paid on account of the redemption of the public debt:

Civil and miscellaneous	$1,291,927 77
War	1,707,760 47
Indians	1,232,626 12
Interest on public debt	2,000,000 00
Total	$6,232,314 36

MARINE REVENUE HOSPITALS AND LIFE-SAVING.

N. B. DEWEES, Chief of the Division of Marine Revenue, Marine Hospitals and Life-saving Stations, in his report to the Secretary of the Treasury, says the service at this time consists of sixty-five stations, large and small, and four sailing vessels. Of this number three are on the Pacific Coast, seventy-five on the Atlantic and Gulf Coast, and six on the lakes. From the period of the introduction of the vessels upon the latter to the present time, a large number of disabled vessels have been relieved and rescued from total wreck, and fourteen men and two women have been saved. The exhibit of service performed by the revenue cutters from 1868 to 1870, inclusive, shows that 128,439 vessels were boarded and examined; 1,226 seized and reported, and 1,452 assisted in distress; that 22 lives were saved, and 1,382,304 miles were sailed. Mr. DEWEES recommends the immediate establishment of a Government hospital at New-York, on Hoffman's Island.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate today:

D. B. Lyon, to be Surveyor of Customs at Dubuque, Iowa; George Newcomb, to be Collector of Customs at Bangor, Me.; M. D. Leggett, of Ohio, to be Commissioner of Patents; Charles Ogden, to be Collector of Customs at Charleston, Va.; John J. Simms, to be Indian Agent at the Umatilla Agency, Washington Territory; H. J. Monroe, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Los Angeles, Cal.; Thomas E. Limes, to be Pension Agent at Topeka, Kansas.

To be Postmasters.—Princeton R. Gould, at Littletown, N. H.; Walter D. Blaisdell, at Plymouth, N. H.; D. J. Hinckley, at Hinckley, Me.; Charles A. Lancaster, N. H.; James M. Boreman, at Parkersburg, Va.; E. D. Hall, at Oxford, Me.; F. H. Hinckley, at Akron, O.; Henry B. Wells, at Dowagiac, Mich.; Charles E. Fisher, at Rockford, Ill.; Ira Parmelee, at Aurora, Ill.; Edward Ward, at Glovers ville, N. Y.; M. R. Wells, at Bergen, N. Y.

RAILROADS.

New-York Central Scrip Dividends—Report to the Senate—The Pacific Railroads.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—In response to the Senate resolution of Dec. 14, offered by Senator SPRAGUE, the Secretary of War, today, transmitted to that body a copy of a report of Judge Advocate General, relative to an alleged unlawful traffic with rebels in the State of Texas during the late war, entered into by Mr. HOYT, Wm. SPRAGUE, a Senator of the United States, RYTON SPRAGUE, Wm. H. REYNOLDS, and others; and states that none of the papers therein referred to can any record of same, can now be found in the War Department. It is, however, possible that certain of them may be on file at the head-quarters of the Department of the Gulf, at New-York City, and search for them will be made and the result hereafter reported. The report of the Judge Advocate-General sets forth that the evidence that was able to obtain, before that Board, relating to the cotton which HOYT, relating to Texas at the beginning of the rebellion, made his way North, where, in the Fall of 1860, he effected an engagement with WILLIAM SPRAGUE, the undertaking an enterprise to run cotton out of Texas. From these took an interest in the venture. SPRAGUE & CO., REYNOLDS & CO., TOT & CO., and KNIGHT & CO., all of Providence, R. I., each firm furnishing $25,000. Vessels were purchased and each was loaded with a cargo of machinery, arms, &c., and cleared for foreign ports, but were sent to Texas, sometimes under a changed flag. Mr. HOYT protected shipper upon one of the vessels, carrying letters of introduction from Gov. SPRAGUE commending him to Gen. BUTLER and Admiral FARRAGUT. The cargoes were sold in Texas, and the proceeds invested in cotton, a part of which kept out, while some portions were seized by our blockading cruisers. WILLIAM SPRAGUE has written several letters to Gen. DIX in regard to the case, in some of which does he admit, and in one of which he denies a knowledge of HOYT and of the details of the operation, such as is indicated by letters from him found on HOYT, who expressly declares WM. SPRAGUE to have been cognizant of the progress of the business, and to have advised and aided it to the utmost of his power. It is stated by WILLIAM SPRAGUE that the object was to aid Union citizens in Texas and obtain information for the Government, but no one else connected with the venture seems to have viewed it in that light, and BYRON SPRAGUE, his partner, plainly describes it as undertaking to get out cotton. Major-Gen. DIX, in a letter dated March 28, says:

"The parties who permitted the capital thereby here it was to be employed, were Messrs. WILLIAM SPRAGUE, United States Senator, BYRON SPRAGUE, his brother, and Wm. H. REYNOLDS, all of whom were all engaged in business in Providence, R. I., where the enterprises were fitted out. Messrs. R. R. & E. KNIGHT and Messrs. OWEN, TATE & CO., of Providence, also furnished a part of the capital. It is not clear that they were fully advised of the manner in which it would be used."

The Judge Advocate continues:

The high social standing of these gentlemen makes the case one of great delicacy, and I regard it also as a question of importance whether the proceedings against them should be by a military Commission or in the civil Courts, whether the facts charged, if proved, constitute a mere violation of the laws of war, or a higher crime under the Constitution of the United States. There are at least two witnesses to the fact of illicit trade and ample written proof. MARIUS HOYT and CHARLES L. PRESCOTT, who were parties in interest, are willing to testify to all the facts in the case, provided their doing so shall not insure their own conviction.

It appears that among the articles purchased in New-York, to be taken to Texas, were some arms and ammunition, and as a matter of fact the cargo with which HOYT went from Havana to Matamoras was thousands of cartridges and percussion caps. From an examination of all the papers, this Bureau is of the opinion that the persons who were engaged in this unlawful traffic must be brought to trial before a General Court-martial under the fifty-sixth article of war for relieving the enemy with money and ammunition; or by a military commission for violating the laws of war in trading and holding intercourse with the enemy. It is for the Secretary of War to declare whether, in view of all the circumstances and of the present condition of affairs, their trial shall be ordered.

A Horrible Murder and Lynch-Law in Alabama.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 4.—At Huntsville, Ala., on Friday last, LEWIS KETCHUM disembowelled F. BURGESS. KETCHUM was arrested and locked in jail, but the following night a body of armed men, wearing masks, entered the town, seized all the prominent citizens, and placed a guard over them, then marched to the jail, which they broke into, and took KETCHUM a short distance from the town and shot him.

New-York Prison Association—Election of Officers.

A special meeting of the New-York Prison Association was held yesterday afternoon, at No. 9 Chambers-street, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year. The following were elected:

President—JOHN DAVID WOLFE; Vice-Presidents—Hon. Francis Lieber, LL.D., Hon. John T. Hoffman, John H. Griscom, M.D., Hon. Theo. W. Dwight, Hon. J. S. Gould, Hon. C. J. Folger; Corresponding Secretary, E. C. Wines, D. D., LL.D.; Recording Secretary, Cephas Brainerd; Treasurer, William C. Gilman; Executive Committee—Hon. W. F. Allen, Goldwin Smith, John H. Anthon, Abraham Bell, Wm. T. Booth, Stephen Cutler, Richard L. Dugdale, John W. Edmonds, Andrew H. Green, Rev. Isaac N. Havens, Gaylord D. Hubbell, John K. Kaysor, Samuel Osgood, D. D., George D. Phelps, Adam T. Sackett, D. D., Rt. Rev. Bp. Eccles, M. D., Sinclair Tousey, James E. Tyng, James C. Holden, Charles E. Hackley, M. D., Robert R. McBurney, Wm. H. Field, Theo. W. Morris, Henry S. Terbell.

That Predicted Earthquake—A Canadian Instance He Fails to.

From the Quebec Mercury, Dec. 20.

A correspondent writing from St. Paul's Bay says that a slight shock of an earthquake was felt there on the 15th inst., the predicted day, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, which rattled the window-panes, and caused the people to leave their houses, thinking themselves again menaced with a similar danger to that experienced on the 29th October.

MISGOVERNED BROOKLYN.

Meeting of the Brooklyn Aldermen and Election of Officers for the Ensuing Year.

Important Message from the Mayor—The City Declared to be on the Verge of Bankruptcy —Startling Facts and Figures.

At the meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen, held yesterday afternoon, Mayer KALBFLEISCH occupied the chair, and read to the Board his Annual Message. The following are the principal points it contained. After congratulating the Aldermen on the general prosperity of the community, and the rapid growth of the city, he added: But the city cannot grow as fast as do the burdens all utterly reckless policy has fast upon it. We cannot cut our coats each and again, and always keep it fast. We cannot discount our future in five or six different places, and hope to realize it also. The ratio of our city's growth from period to period will be seen from the following comparative statement of the population and debt:

Population in 1840	36,233
1845	47,613
1850	96,838
1855	205,250
1860	266,661
1865	279,122
1870	419,921
Compare with this our public burdens:	
Taxes levied in 1840	$197,000
1845	1,000,000
1850	1,000,000
1855	2,000,000
1860	3,000,000
1865	5,000,000
City debt incurred up to 1840	$2,000,000
1845	2,000,000
1850	2,000,000
1855	2,000,000
1860	3,000,000
1865	5,000,000
City debt incurred and authorized in 1870	22,000,000

Here it is shown that for ten years past we have been borrowing money in vast sums, mostly for our future, with interest accumulating, and at the same time swelling our expenses at a rate to which the growth of the city, rapid as it is, cannot begin to afford a parallel. We are burning the candle fast at both ends, and still hope to keep our light and to have it permanently burning in brilliancy.

He next showed that during the past year $5,625,000 worth of bonds for local improvements, including the proposed reservoir, were issued, and remarked: "I am frequently told by the advocates of extravagance that we get value for every bond issued, and that many of these bonds fall on unbenefited local assessments, but that cannot be effected under the present system. In regard to the honest and irregular manner that has of late characterized the expenditures of the Water Board, he said:

Bills are called upon from time to time to sign warrants upon the Treasury for moneys for the purchase of engines for the use of the Fire Department, amounting to the aggregate of many thousand dollars, and I have signed them, relying upon the statements of the Board, that the moneys were to be used for the purchase of engines. I have since learned that moneys paid from the Treasury for the several months were as follows:

January	$60,000 00	July	$60,000 00
February	30,000 00	August	60,000 00
March	30,000 00	September	60,000 00
April	30,000 00	October	60,000 00
May	30,000 00	November	60,000 00
June	30,000 00	December	60,000 00
Making a total for 1870 of			$570,000 00

In case the actual sum drawn from the Treasury for monthly expenses of a similar character amounted to only $360,000. No one can fail to see the extraordinary increase in the amounts expended, $210,000 for a single year. Does not the time for some explanation?

In the paragraph which follows the Mayor finds another theme, and remarks in regard to it:

"Unless some change is made in the present mode of lighting, it will cost the city for the ensuing year not less than $700,000—$160,000 more than was required ten years ago to carry on the whole city government."

The Mayor then concludes his message in a paragraph full of general condemnation. He concludes by presenting a gloomy picture of affairs generally.

The next business in order being the election of city officers for the ensuing year, ballots were appointed, the result of which, footing up was the unanimous election of the following:

President of the Board, Jacob I. Bergen. Corporation Counsel, William G. DeWitt. Keeper of the City Hall, Patrick Tierney. Assistant Keeper of the City Hall, Hank Brown. Keeper of the Record Room, Andrew McDonald. Engineer of the City Hall. Ward Ward. Inspector of Pavements, Eastern District, William Irwin. Inspector of Pavements, Western District, Philip Lahey. Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies of Wards and Measures, Daniel Hunter. Police Clerk, Frank Dodge. Keeper of the Police Property, Michael Hogan. Keeper of the Meadow Pond, Patrick Doherty. Keeper of Water-shanty, Daniel Murphy. Pound-master, Eighth Ward, Marvin McCormick. Keeper of Hamilton-aven

THE ERIE TROUBLES.

An Interesting History of Recent Litigation.

Gross Mismanagement of the Affairs of the Company.

Extraordinary Powers of Directors Exercised in the Issue of Bonds.

Fraudulent Proceedings of Counsel in the Case of Fisk, Gould & Co.

A Stay of Proceedings in the Ramsey-Erie Case—The Extraordinary Points Before Judge Barnard, and Other Matters.

JUDGE BOSWORTH AND ERIE.

Appointment Dependent in the Case of Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., Against the Erie Railway Company—Motion for a Receiver and Injunction Refused—Decision of Judge Bosworth.

In the following opinion many important statements of fact in regard to the history of a portion of the Erie Railway Company, as well as of James Fisk, jr., and Jay Gould, will be found to interest our readers. It is the opinion of Judge BOSWORTH that the case of Cornelius Vanderbilt, jr., against the Erie Railway Company, which was brought before him on motion for the appointment of a receiver, and for an injunction restraining the Directors of the Company from issuing bonds, should not be decided, and he therefore refused the motion. The case will be heard on the 17th inst., when a decision will be rendered. The following is the opinion:

CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, JR., vs. THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.

This action was brought to obtain the appointment of a receiver of the property of the defendant, and to restrain the defendant, its officers, agents and servants, from issuing bonds, or otherwise disposing of its property, and for other relief. The complaint was filed on the 14th day of December, 1870, and on the 15th day of December, 1870, the plaintiff moved for the appointment of a receiver, and for an injunction restraining the defendant from issuing bonds, or otherwise disposing of its property, pending the action. The motion was opposed by the defendant, and was heard on the 16th day of December, 1870, and on the 17th day of December, 1870, I decided that I would not appoint a receiver, and would not grant an injunction, but would reserve my decision upon the motion for a receiver and injunction, and would hear the motion for a receiver and injunction on the 5th day of January, 1871. I have since been engaged in the examination of the papers and in the consideration of the motion, and am now prepared to announce my decision.

The plaintiff is a stockholder in the defendant Company, and brings this action on behalf of himself and all other stockholders who may come in and contribute to the expenses of the litigation. The defendant is a railroad corporation, created by the laws of the State of New-York, and owns and operates a railroad between the cities of New-York and Dunkirk, on Lake Erie, and other railroads connected therewith. The plaintiff alleges that the defendant, since the 1st day of October, 1870, has issued, and is about to issue, certain bonds, called convertible bonds, to the amount of $10,000,000, and has issued, and is about to issue, certain other bonds, called Erie and Pittsburgh bonds, to the amount of $2,000,000, and has issued, and is about to issue, certain other bonds, called Buffalo, New-York and Erie bonds, to the amount of $2,000,000, and has issued, and is about to issue, certain other bonds, called Erie Railway Company bonds, to the amount of $7,000,000, and has issued, and is about to issue, certain other bonds, called Erie Railway Company bonds, to the amount of $2

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 5, 1871.

Amusements this Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph Jefferson, Sheridan, Anderson and Miss Mary Wells.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
8th-st., corner 6th-av.
LES BRIGANDS. Leading characters by Mlle. Aimee, Mlle. Parnell and M. Geneste.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
WEEK WILLIE WINKIE. Characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Honeywood, Adkins, Miss Fanny Reese, Miss Hagner, Miss Tennison, and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE BLACK CROOK. Leading characters by Messrs. Morton, Rogers, Hamilton, and Miss Pauline Markham.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
WAR. Leading characters by Messrs. John Brough, Sam Gilbert, George Clarke, Miss Madeline Henriques, Miss Rosier and Miss Tracy.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
SARATOGA. Leading characters by Messrs. Harry Sims, Lewis, Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport and Miss Fanny Morant.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Washington-place.
KIND TO A FAULT and ALADDEN. Leading characters by Mr. Lodingwell, Mr. Hall, Miss Bewley, and Miss Bennett.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES, Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
26th-st., between 2d and 3d-avs.
GRAND EQUESTRIAN and GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES. MATINEE on Saturday.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT ARMORY.
Broadway, junction of 4th-av. and 34th-st.
GRAND FAIR OF THE UNION HOME AND SCHOOL, (orphans of soldiers and sailors.)

ASSOCIATION HALL.
23d-st., corner 4th-av.
GRAND CONCERT. Artists—Miss Carmichael, Miss Ridgway, Mr. Nichols, Messrs. Morz, LaTrobe, Quaranger and S. B. Mills.

LYRIC HALL.
Broadway, near 24th-st.
GRAND CONCERT. Artists—Miss Emma C. Tracy, Miss Charlotte V. Hutchinson, Messrs. Joseph P. Walsh, F. Filippi and H. R. Bowers.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Fourth-av., corner 23d-st.
EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS AND STATUARY.

Advertising Rates of the New-York Times.
Ordinary classified advertisements, 70 cents per line each insertion.

Business Notices, 50th page, before Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents per line each insertion.

Special Notices, 50th page, after Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents per line each insertion.

Advertisements on eighth page, 30 cents per line each insertion.

City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 50 cents per line each insertion.

Deaths or Marriage Notices, 25 each insertion.

The above have been the first advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices as early as noon in the day as possible. If received after 12 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under the proper heads.

For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 24 W. 23d-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., until 8 o'clock P. M. Entrance on 23d-st. only, and not 24th-st. Between Broadway and 6th-av., also at No. 6 Astor-place, as usual. Notices at any hour as heretofore.

Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Bankers, No. 2 Rue de la Paix, Paris, are appointed agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

Gen. FAIDHERBE has gained important advantages in the North after a severe engagement at Bapaume, in which the losses on both sides were heavy. His movement, it is thought, will compel the Germans to evacuate Rouen....Two thousand French prisoners were taken at Mézières.... Intense excitement is said to exist in Paris among the population, who demand that a sortie in force be made. Some of the journals accuse TROCHU of foolhardiness. London telegrams say the people suffer from lack of fuel and food, but some alleviation is afforded by the steps distributed by the Government. Orders have been sent from Bordeaux to Generals in the field to hasten the movement on Paris. At the Versailles banquet on New-Year's Day KING WILLIAM gave a toast, "The German Princes," to which the Grand Duke of BADEN responded, rejoicing at the restoration of the old German Empire, and closed with a toast to "WILLIAM the Victorious." Gen. CHANZY is said to be encamped on the Loire. The Austrian Government, it is said, will arrest and detain all French persons who escape into their territory. Berlin bankers have been ordered to long terms of imprisonment for subscribing to the recent French loan.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Cardinal ANTONELLI cordially received the Ambassador sent by the King to announce his arrival in Rome.... Prince AMADEUS on his arrival in Madrid proceeded to the Cortes and took the oath as King of Spain. The enthusiasm is said to be great.... The Prussian Government has declined to accept the Austrian demand on the Powers for fresh guarantees for the secure navigation of the Lower Danube.... JULES FAVRE is to be publicly received at a dinner in London on his arrival.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, several new bills were introduced, some of which were of special importance. Mr. SUMNER'S resolution calling for information on San Domingo matters was adopted, and the bill was passed which amends the Funding act of last session so as to increase the issue of five per cent. bonds to $500,000,000. A resolution was adopted directing the Finance Committee to inquire into the expediency of imposing a tax of $1 on every applicant for an office having a salary of not less than $1,000. A bill, introduced by Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, to relieve Congressmen from importunities in appointments to office, was then taken up, and gave rise to a debate on the subject of civil service reform, in which Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, and Mr. MORTON, of Indiana, took a prominent part, the latter strenuously opposing the measure. The matter went over till to-day, and the claim of Dr. BUEY, of Kentucky, for property destroyed in the war by order of a Federal officer, came up as the regular order. The debate on the matter was continued until the hour of adjournment.

In the House, the bill providing for an International Exhibition at Philadelphia in 1876, as celebration of our national independence, was further considered, but no quorum being present a vote was not taken upon it. A message was received from the President, vetoing a bill for the relief of CHARLES COOPER and others, of Ohio, who were sureties on a bond to the United States, the principals on which had failed to execute their contracts. Several new bills of minor importance were introduced. Mr. BANKS gave notice that the House would be asked to consider the San Domingo resolutions on Monday next, and Mr. WOOD, of New-York, offered a new resolution, calling for documents and information relating to that island and the negotiations for its annexation to the United States. Mr. FITCH, of Nevada, gave notice of amendments to the Senate resolutions, extending their application to Cuba.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Among the bills introduced in the Senate yesterday, were one by Mr. CAMPBELL, to provide better railroad accommodation between Westchester and New-York, and one to amend the Brooklyn Fire Department act in various particulars. After recess the Senate agreed to the House amendment to the adjournment resolution, fixing Tuesday instead of Thursday for the session hiling and then adjourned till to-day at 7 P. M.

In the Assembly, the chief feature was the debate on the matter of Mr. BOOTH'S statement, in the journal, so as to show that Mr. GRISCOM, on Tuesday, presented the petition of Mr. TWEED, protesting against Mr. CASEY'S taking a seat from the Seventh New-York District. The motion was declared out of order, the Chair holding that there was no matter in the journal in the question to record or petition, as the Chair had ruled the presentation of the petition out of order. An appeal from the decision brought on the debate, which was ended by the previous question, and the decision of the Chair was sustained by a strictly party vote. The Senate adjournment resolution was amended and Tuesday substituted for Thursday for reassembling. Two County Bond bills were passed. A bill to amend the Excise law, and one to repeal the New-York City Registry law, were introduced. A resolution asking for information regarding the payment of the appropriations for charitable purposes was adopted, and one requesting Congress to have an act passed for a treaty with the Seneca Indians to secure the title to the Allegheny Reservation was referred. Messrs. Field, Jacobs, Wood, Husted and Gleason were appointed a Committee on Rules. The Assembly then adjourned until Tuesday at 7 P. M.

GENERAL.

Gov. GEARY'S Message was sent to the Pennsylvania Legislature yesterday. The State debt, he says, has been largely reduced during the year. He alludes to the unsettled condition of the Delaware boundary, and suggests unpleasant ideas of the whipping-post and pillory, to which persons who may come under the barbarous laws of Delaware through a mistaken jurisdiction. He disapproves of the employment of Government troops at Congressional elections as an interference with the sovereign rights of states not contemplated by the founders of the Government.

The National Executive Committee of the Union League of America will meet for organization at Willard's Hotel, in Washington, on the 15th inst.

The Board to retire disabled officers of the army, convened in this City, is dissolved, as is also that convened in Washington, to examine officers unfit for duty, of which Gen. HANCOCK was President.

The Buffalo Board of Trade and the citizens held a meeting yesterday regarding a report that Auditor BELL intended to have the low canal toll bill of last session repealed. Resolutions in favor of the low toll system, and predicting ruin to "the best interests of the State" should the tolls be raised, were adopted, and a committee was appointed to take such action as may be necessary to maintain the toll-sheet of 1870.

Eight valuable horses, ten stages and other property were burned at Simon's stables, Stockton, Cal., on Tuesday.

Dr. ISAAC ROWELL, a California pioneer, Ex-Supervisor, and a Professor in the Pacific Medical College, died of apoplexy in San Francisco, yesterday morning, aged fifty-three years.

Senator MCDONALD, of Arkansas, has withdrawn as a candidate before the Legislature for re-election to the United States Senate. In his letter of withdrawal he states that candidates for the Legislature known to be opposed to Mr. CLAYTON were "construed out," while those friendly were "registered in," and hence his withdrawal. His withdrawal is believed to insure the election of CLAYTON to the United States Senate.

The Maine Senate, organized yesterday at Augusta by the election of CHARLES HOPKINS, Republican, of Orono, President, and the House by the choice of EDWIN B. SMITH, of Saco, for Speaker. The inauguration of the Governor will take place to-day. The Massachusetts General Court organized by the re-election of last year's officers in both branches. The members then proceeded to the Old South Church to hear the annual sermon. The Governor's Message will be delivered on Saturday.

The Nevada Legislature organized on Tuesday. The House contains twenty-three Democrats and twenty-one Republicans.

The steamer Concordia cleared yesterday for Falmouth, England, where she will await orders for proceeding to France. She takes as cargo for the French Republic 4,424 cases ammunition, 1,000 cases cartridges, 250 cases muskets, 1,000 cases rifles, fifteen cases batteries, and fourteen cases pickaxes. The total value of the cargo of arms is $224,500.

The Michigan Legislature organized yesterday.

The New-Hampshire Republican State Convention met yesterday, at Concord, and nominated JAMES PIKE, of South Newmarket, for Governor, and B. W. BURKINSTER, of Keene, for Railroad Commissioner.

Town and Water Republicans.

It must be tolerably clear to all Republicans who take an interest in public affairs that these are not the times for encouraging any elements of discord or weakness within the party. We are beset on every side by active and vigilant enemies. The absence of any one absorbing question which might form the ground of an appeal to the public at large, is an advantage to the party which always depends for success upon evasion and side issues. The President has been subjected to an uninterrupted course of attack from the Democratic journals, in the first place because he is trying to do his duty; and in the next, because he systematically declines to "dicker" with Democratic politicians. No one can refute the facts that Gen. GRANT has kept his pledges to the people, and that his policy has been generally advantageous to the country at large. But in "off years" the attempt was sure to be made to disparage all his exertions, and misrepresent all his acts. Whenever the question is fairly tested, it will be found that the people have undiminished confidence in the President; but this conviction ought not to lead to any supineness on the part of the Republican Party. It is possible for the best of causes to suffer through the negligence of those who have the management of them and this danger can never be absent from a party which appeals rather to principle and reason than to ignorance and demagogism.

No small part of the burden of the next great fight will necessarily fall upon the Republicans of this State, and it is quite time that they began to organize their forces, and place themselves in the highest state of efficiency for the struggle. In this City we have not only to be prepared for avowed enemies, but what is still worse, for foes who are actually within our own camp. The folly of some, and the treachery of others, have done much to weaken the party, as any one must have seen from the results of the recent election. An organization like that of the Citizens' Association, under the nominal management of a well-meaning but weak man like Mr. PETER COOPER, and the real control of an active and unscrupulous agent of the Ring like Mr. NATHANIEL SANDS, is a power capable of producing serious mischief. Until these malign agencies are finally disposed of, no efforts of Republican leaders can bring out the true strength of the party. A still more dangerous element is at work. The men who wear the cloaks of Republicans while concealing the weapons of the Democrats beneath them, are determined to do all in their power to destroy the Administration, and with it every cause with which the public interest is really identified. To-day's news Tammany Republicans are to meet for the purpose of mapping their forces as compactly as possible. They are to hold the first regular meeting of the new Committee. It is important that every true Republican should understand, that in proportion to the countenance or support he gives to this clique, he injures the party he is anxious to serve. Any man who sulks under the Hank Smith banner had better take one step more at once, and go over to the Tweedites. HANK SMITH and his friends have been allowed to do quite harm enough. No matter with whom they may be associated, they are in reality working for the Democrats, and all their propositions should be rejected as decisively as if they were dictated at a convention of pickpockets, like those who stole Mr. SAMUEL TILDEN'S watch at Rochester.

If ever there was a period at which it was all-important to distinguish accurately our friends from our foes, it is the one in which we live. Great issues are being fought for, and the public are gradually becoming alive to their reality and importance. We see a gang of thieves—it would be absurd flattery to call them by any other name—ruling absolutely in this City, corrupting the Bar, the Bench, and the Press, and choking every avenue to public life. They boast of their power to extend their rule all over the State, and then to seize the National Government, and work from the White House as they have worked from the City Hall. Their ambition is to reconstruct the Government of the United States on the model of that which we now see in this City. Some people do not believe it; others profess to feel indifferent as to whether they succeed or not. But the main body of the people still take a very lively interest in the cause of good government and honest officials, and this is an element of strength with which Republicans alone can deal, for the Democrats are sacrificing all right to appeal to it. Whatever may be the amount of apathy existing now, and however much we may deplore it, we may be very sure that the good cause will in the end prevail, and with proper management we can render its success assured at the very next contest. But there must be sincerity of purpose; great address and tact, and an unfaltering belief in our own side, on the part of our leaders. We look to the State Committee to sever all connection with Tammany—to reorganize the party in such a way as that the Republicans and the Democrats will stand face to face, and not side by side. In this work the Committee is now engaged, and people who are disposed to help it will keep away from the Hank Smith organization. It may take time to cut away the bad timber—the party has been allowed to get into such a state that a few weeks will scarcely suffice to put it in proper fighting order again. But the task can be accomplished, and the first step necessary is to draw the fangs of the Tammany Republicans. When that is done, we need have no fear concerning the plots now being concocted by the Democrats to bring final ruin upon the Republican Party in the State.

The Democratic Ghost Policy.

If the statements in Gov. HOFFMAN'S Message were entitled to belief, the State would have no special reason to be dissatisfied with the canal policy adopted by the Democratic Party. There has been a falling off in the revenues, the Governor admits, but he asserts that, "as compared with a period of years," it "is not serious." The statements of the Auditor of the Canal Department tell a different tale. "The decrease in net receipts for the last fiscal year," he asserts, "is without precedent," and official figures prove that he is right. With the exception of two years—1858 and 1859—during which the Democrats controlled affairs, the net receipts from the canals have not, in a quarter of a century, fallen below $1,500,000 in any year. The annual average of the last ten years, with a Republican Board, amounted to $3,072,177. During 1870 the operation of the Democratic policy reduced the amount to $569,974. A diminution amounting to $2,502,203, as compared with the average net receipts under Republican rule, is rather more serious than might be inferred from the Governor's remark.

This decline results in part from a decrease of gross revenue consequent upon the reckless reduction of tolls, and in part from the growth of expenses consequent upon the abrogation of the contract system, and the jobbery which that measure made practicable. The gross receipts fell from $4,477,540 in 1868, and $4,161,980 in 1869, to $3,107,138 in 1870. On the other hand, the expenses were increased in a still greater ratio. In 1868 $1,184,345 sufficed, and in 1869 $1,278,507; while last year the Democrats contrived to make them $3,537,164.

The contract system may not have been perfect. A divided responsibility in management, and a withholding of power essential to the exercise of a control over payments by the Auditor, naturally led to occasional inefficiency, and sometimes to payments which should not have been made. But there could be neither negligence nor robbery by contractors if the Canal Commissioners performed their duty. They regulated the terms of contracts, determined the guarantees to be exacted, and held in their own hands power to compel contractors to fulfill their obligations. Experience proved the general efficiency of this system. It was relatively cheap, and it maintained the canals in a condition favorable to their highest development. In 1868, for instance, contractors' repairs cost $775,409, and all other payments, including expenditures by the Commissioners, salaries, and so forth, did not exceed $408,833. The freight movement of the year was enormous—so great, in fact, as to show that competition with railroads has not deprived the canals of their legitimate traffic. The financial result was most satisfactory. Large receipts with light expenditures, left a surplus sufficient to meet all the requirements of the Constitution in respect of payment of interest and reduction of the principal of the debt, and moreover, to contribute over $127,000 toward the general expenses of the State Government. Such was the working of the contract system under Republican management.

That system the Democrats, as far as possible, abolished. Contracts which expired they refused to renew. Contracts favorable to the State they allowed the holders to surrender. Repairs were placed under the charge of superintendents. How the change works, one example furnished by the Auditor clearly proves. He enumerates twenty sections, in which the cost of repairs under contractors for a whole year was $269,164. The cost of keeping the same sections in repair for six months only, under Democratic superintendents, was not less than $300,558—an amount which other items connected with the matter increase to $936,787. Double this sum to express the year's cost, and we have the astounding fact that the repairs in the instances named now cost more than five times the amount they would have cost but for the Democratic law and Democratic management of 1870.

Now, as to the canal debt. In ten years of Republican management, that debt was diminished nearly seventeen millions by an honest application of surplus revenues, and without exacting a dollar from the taxpayers. A single year of Democratic management has virtually increased the debt $404,000, and, on the 30th September last, had reduced the balance in the sinking fund applicable to the payment of interest and the redemption of the principal of the debt, to less than the sum required for the payments of two quarters' interest. "Unless the surplus revenues of the canals are increased," the Auditor declares, "a tax will be necessary to provide for a portion of the interest due on the 1st of April, and the entire interest for the balance of the year." We know that since September the surplus has not been increased, and taxation to meet the interest on the canal debt is therefore inevitable. Nor is this all. If the Democrats follow Gov. HOFFMAN'S advice, and continue the present low tolls, and if they adhere to the present system of extravagant expenditure, we have the Auditor's assurance that "the entire revenues of the canals will be insufficient to pay the cost of their repairs." This contrast between the results of the two methods of management suggests a moral which the tax-payers will be likely to appreciate.

We have not yet reached the limits of the mischief which Democratic jobbery and extravagance are occasioning. The repairs we have spoken of are of an ordinary character. These alone are a charge on the canal revenues. New work and extraordinary repairs are provided for by distinct legislative appropriations, and are a direct burden upon the taxable property of the State. The time was when each appropriation formed the subject of a separate bill. Each work was then considered on its merits, and only projects of a really useful character had a chance of success. Within the last three or four years, this plan has been abandoned. All extra work on the entire line of the canals is embraced in a single bill. The effect may be imagined. Log-rolling is resorted to, and the bill covers some items that are extravagant and others that are indefensible. The opportunity for partisan and special favoritism and corruption is too good to be lost. At the last session of the Legislature, these appropriations amounted to $3,925,848—a large part of which was for purposes foreign to an economical and a legitimate canal policy. This large sum has been levied upon the property of the State, and is now in process of collection.

Another act of last session opens the Treasury door to a new set of cormorants. We refer to the act conferring additional jurisdiction upon the Canal Appraisers in reference to claims against the State for damages alleged to have been sustained from the canals. Already signs of constructive claims of the most untenable nature are apparent, and unless the Democrats grow afraid of the abuses to which their handiwork will lead—a most improbable contingency—the tax-payers may anticipate further proofs of the manner in which Democratic legislation connected with the canals affects their pockets. The entire case against the Democratic Party in the matter of canal management is, indeed, striking and conclusive. The Governor's generalities are demolished by the Auditor's facts; and the pretensions of the Governor's party upon a subject of great public interest vanish before the accumulated evidence of their mismanagement.

The Seizure of War in France.

Consternation in Paris and victory in the provinces, is the sum of to-day's dispatches relating to the war. With characteristic tenacity, the Germans maintain their fire from the plateau of Mont Avron, and judging from their own account, have already silenced the guns of both Romy and Noisy with their intermediate outworks, leaving Fort Nogent the only one of the defenses immediately in front of Castle Vincennes, still to be rendered ineffective. The capital which has calmly faced hunger and privation, begins to quail before the narrowing range of the Prussian artillery, and importunes the Governor to slip the leash by which he holds half a million of men behind the fortifications. Gen. TROCHU knows as well as the advancing enemy, how needless a waste of life would be the result of the grand sortie for which the Parisian populace is clamoring. The Germans have entered upon a course of action which public opinion, rather than any consideration of military strategy, has prompted. TROCHU is perfectly aware that they desire nothing better than to see him yield to a similar pressure, and expend his force upon sorties more brilliant than useful, before the supreme moment comes for a general attack. So long as the German forces lay idle, there was some reason for striking now and again at a vulnerable point, and inflicting loss far beyond what could be suffered in return. But, now that the Germans have undertaken the perilous task of advancing by a series of assaults, they are subjecting themselves to precisely the disadvantage of being, as the prudent General contemplating sorties and its garrison designed, at the proper moment, to take the investment. When the Prussians come within shelling distance of their suburbs, the Parisians appear to think that all will be lost. Could Gen. TROCHU be able to achieve the moral victory of bringing the people to believe in him even then, he will have the enemy at a point where each step further will cost thousands of lives. If Forts Romy and Noisy can be silenced from Mont Avron, then they can, when in the hands of the enemy, be made veritable shell-traps for the ponderous ordnance of Castle Vincennes and the inner enceinte.

The self-restraint of Paris is at present, therefore, one of the most vital necessities of the war. And it becomes still more so when the successes of Gens. FAIDHERBE and CHANZY are taken into account. The latter has as yet achieved no very decided victory, but the former has evidently gained one at Bapaume nearly as valuable as the first success of D'AURELLE near Orleans. In the present condition of France, such an event is of quite as much importance from its moral effect as from any material advantages it involves. It is, in reality, a half-disciplined population that is fighting the battles of France, and their reserves consist of the people who are not even half-drilled. The Government has very imperfect means of increasing their levies by any species of compulsion. Patriotism or good will are elements that are perfectly indispensable for keeping any army in the field at all. In the desperate pass to which France has come, the conviction that they are not fighting a losing battle is worth thousands of men to every General outside of Paris. The impatience of the capital may thus neutralize such a success as that of FAIDHERBE, by compelling him to make an effort for its relief, for which he is very imperfectly prepared, but which every day of steady advance and gradual increase of force makes him better able to undertake. The two greatest dangers for France at the present juncture, are undue confidence in the possibilities of the provincial armies, and an exaggerated estimate of the imminent danger of Paris. Should it be impossible to keep either within bounds, they cannot fail to prevent enterprises whose rashness will only be equaled by their disastrous results.

State-Building in the West.

Since the close of the war there has been a constant appeal for help from the shipbuilders along our Atlantic sea-board. They have shown with great force and truthfulness that, unless some laws are enacted for their relief, they must entirely abandon the business, and by so doing leave the United States wholly dependent upon her neighbors for all purposes of maritime intercourse. Considering the difficulties that have attended, and will attend, all efforts to secure suitable legislation for the purpose of regaining our lost supremacy, it is satisfactory to know that in one section of our country—a part from which we least expect anything of the kind—the business of ship-building is unusually active, many vessels being in course of construction at Detroit and thereabout than ever before.

As the country surrounding our American Mediterranean, particularly the southern side, became more and more settled, the inhabitants, like the ancient Phœnicians, began to build vessels in order to take advantage of the cheap means of transportation which its waters afforded. But, like the Old World's first navigators, their vessels were generally of very rude construction, lacking that beauty of design and symmetrical proportions which before this had given to the American merchant marine a world-wide reputation. Time has changed all this, however; either Eastern ship-builders have gone West, or the old settler, who considered a canal-boat with a mast in it a fair specimen of naval architecture, has gathered a few hints from the Atlantic ship-yards. Now almost all the vessels upon the lakes are suitably and securely built, while some make great advances toward that boundary line which divides mechanical handiwork from art.

The country on the north and west of Lake Superior is known to be wonderfully fertile, and destined at no very distant time to be densely populated; and with the increase in population will also come increased need of means, both for communication and transportation, between the towns situated upon its shores. This work can, from the peculiar formation of the lake, be better performed by steamers and sailing vessels than by railways. Thus we shall soon have, whatever becomes of our marine proper, a large amount of tonnage in actual employment.

MINOR TOPICS.

At last we have a condemnation impartial, scathing, and unanswerable, administered by a Judge of the Supreme Court to the counsel and managers of Erie. Judge ROSEKRANS has performed a service of the highest order to the Bench, the Bar, and the public, by his masterly and exhaustive opinion on the affairs of this disreputable corporation. A history of shameless evasions and illegal delays, of chicanery and impertinence, is laid bare with unfaltering hand and keen perception of moral as well as legal wrong. The entire opinion forms an arraignment of Erie at the bar of all honest sentiment, and its conclusion contains sentences which read like the knell of a stupendous public wrong. "The property of the corporation has been treated as if it belonged absolutely to the trustees. The action of the courts and of judicial officers has given countenance to this novel and monstrous doctrine. * * This course of proceeding has resulted in a deep and abiding reproach upon the administration of justice." These are words which deserve to be set in letters of gold, and which, let us hope, form the writing on the wall which betokens the coming downfall of an unscrupulous and unblushing ring of public plunderers. Read by the light of Judge ROSEKRANS' opinion, the stay of proceedings granted Vanderbilt, in his Attorney and Counsel capacity, and Gilman, stands in its true light.

The Mayor of Brooklyn is strong in financial statement. His annual exhibit of the city taxation and indebtedness contains some very interesting figures, a comparison of which with those of previous years will be interesting. In 1860, the taxation of Brooklyn amounted to $9 92 per head of the population; in 1870, it amounted to $20. The city debt in that time has been paid off by a contribution of $5 from every man, woman and child in Brooklyn; to-day, $60 from each would be required to accomplish that very desirable object. "We must improve the candle fast at both ends," exclaims the Mayor, and this, it will be conceded, is for an economic stump enough to characterize the reckless extravagance of Brooklyn Rooke. As usual, the Mayor singles out the Tax Commissioners for special censure. The Mayor ought to be perfectly well aware that while the Commissioners' estimate of the body to be assessed is by the general public, and that his recommendations for reform would deserve rather more attention than they do, did they contain fewer incredible and absurdly generous and partisan allegations.

It is reported that the dashing in Alsace increases in Mistress Absolute, the Prussian. Many of the women have put on mourning—and for obvious reasons, less for the national humiliation. Some, it is said, have vowed never to quit their rooms while the Prussians remain in Strasbourg. The fashionable stroll there, once exceedingly bright and gay, are now deserted. On the Promenade de Broglie, a Prussian band plays daily, but no one comes to hear it. When the German soldiers tramp by, children rush out to hoot after them and to chant the Marseillaise. The men, it is declared, have even given up their Alsatian pipes, and speak only French. This certainly does not look like accepting the situation, as if the inhabitants of the subject provinces, any more than the rest of France, would willingly "concede the principle of territorial cession."

Mayor HALL, in an order somewhat sanguinary worded, has instructed the Chief of Police, Mr. KELSO, and Capt. THORNE, to clear the streets of obstructions on the way to the ferries. The order has been issued in response to a petition from many citizens against the obstruction of Barclay-street, from Collamer-place to the Hoboken Ferry. We submit that the stream further south, leading from Broadway to the Jersey City and Staten Island Ferries, are greatly in need of similar attention. They are almost constantly impeded to a perfectly unnecessary manner, and the wonder is that such debris are not more frequent in that neighborhood than they are. Still more preferable would that they are. still more preferable would that be the exercise with which people amend in these perpetual infringements on their rights.

We observe from the London newspapers that, contrary to expectation, the eclipse of Dec. 22 was visible in that city. A snow storm that had lasted for some hours ceased just before the time of the observation of the sun, and a thin veil of fleecy clouds passing swiftly before the luminary served instead of smoked glass to enable ordinary eyes to see the phenomenon. The sun was perfectly visible, says one authority, at the time the largest portion of its disc was hidden, and presented the appearance of a brilliant crescent with the horns turned to the earth. There was yet little diminution of light; in fact no more, that those who did not look at the sky would hardly have believed that four-fifths of the sun's surface was concealed. Accounts from the Continental Observers have not yet come to hand. It may be noted that there is a lunar eclipse visible here on Friday next, Jan. 6, which will present an extraordinary feature. The moon on that occasion will rise eclipsed at just P. M. This may be seen, weather permitting, throughout the eastern parts of the United States.

In addition to the plunder levied by its municipal rulers, Brooklyn has had to give of its property for the support of a highly accomplished gang of professed thieves. Like sundry similar organizations of a non-professional character, the Montagne rouliers, whose headquarters were at "Happy Jim's," had a capitalist at their head who supplied "the necessary funds to carry on their operations." Spurred to some comfort to the proprietors of the nine different establishments marked out for operation by the "cracksmen," as well as to the public generally, to find that nearly the entire gang are now in custody. The City of Churches may possibly find means to dispose of her other plunderers in a manner equally satisfactory.

The balloon voyage of M. ROLLIN beats, we suspect, the celebrated trip of Messrs. WISE and LA MOUNTAIN. If we are not mistaken, the latter was estimated as ascending over a thousand miles, and has hitherto been reckoned the most extensive ever accomplished. M. ROLLIN, however, who went up at Paris on the evening of Nov. 24, came down at Christiana, in Norway, the next day. The distance is called 720 leagues, and was traversed in less than 24 hours. It is said that the mean height of the course of the balloon was 7,500 feet, but that at one time it rose as high as 13,500 feet—or about the height of Mont Blanc. M. ROLLIN was received with the utmost cordiality by the Norwegians, and brought back with him a considerable sum subscribed by them for the benefit of the French wounded.

The *Express* publishes, among other incoherencies, what it perhaps seriously intends to be an honest abstract of the articles which appear in the morning papers—the said abstract being in reality a dismal botch-podge of the able compilers own opinions. Yesterday it gave what it calls a summary of the articles in the TIMES, and ascribed them all, with the greatest liberality, to one writer. This method of treatment naturally much enlightens its readers concerning the drift of opinion in the morning journals. Anybody who reads the *Express* may see that it might very easily be all written by one hand, but we have not yet succeeded in bringing our office to that high state of development. We are very much afraid that the *Express* will go on until it gets another dose of *Commercial Advertiser*, which might seriously ruffle its temper, and cause it to talk about actions for libel which it dare not bring.

The Elections in Florida—Official Announcement of the Result.

The State canvassers of Florida have at last officially declared the result of the election, in spite of the injunction to restrain them from doing so. They threw out the returns from nine counties on the ground of "glaring informalities and palpable non-compliance with the law;" and the result was announced as follows: For Lieutenant Governor—Samuel T. Day, Republican, 12,446; W. D. Bloxham, Democrat, 11,582; Republican majority, 814. For Congressman—Josiah T. Walls, colored, Republican, 12,429; A. S. Miblack, Democrat, 11,819; Republican majority, 610. The Senate stands eleven Republicans, ten Democrats and three vacancies; the House of Representatives, twenty-seven Republicans and twenty Democrats. Republican majority in joint ballot, four.

AMUSEMENTS.

A Musical Testimonial.

Some months ago, and during the good old music's life-time, it was proposed to get up a public testimonial to Mr. GEORGE HOLLAND. The object of this was to testify respect for a quiet and honorable professional career of remarkable length, and to smooth a path known to be somewhat ragged during Mr. HOLLAND'S declining years. A gentleman distinguished no less for generosity than for his knowledge of and devotion to the dramatic art, had the credit of originating a suggestion, to which the public was evidently eager to respond. Circumstances, however, prevented the consummation at that time of such demonstrations as were deemed essential to the proper success of the movement, and it was not carried into effect. But although postponed, there is no reason why this benevolent scheme should be regarded altogether. On the contrary it should be remembered more appropriately, and we are glad to learn that steps to better extent with the feelings which gave rise to it, were to give expression to them. We therefore cordially give this previous thing. We therefore cordially to give their services, and some of them have already agreed. All concerned admit how it is that the present heavily pressed, and we therefore hope this announcement may be successful and numerously attended there, so that the result may be at once a substantial benefit to Mr. HOLLAND'S family, a credit to the public, and a memorable testimonial to the ability of which the most distinguished comedians are exponents.

Matters Operatic.

"IL TROVATORE" AT THE FRENCH THEATRE.

So many New-York seasons of Italian opera have begun with "Il Trovatore," to come speedily to an untimely end that there was something ominous in its selection to open a fresh season last night. There is, for a well-founded suspicion on the public mind that the announcements of opera "easy to do," argues poverty of resources, and suggests doubts about the future that do not help to commence a season with the desirable brightness and debut. To this of course it may be said, and is said, that the opportunities offered by Verdi's extraordinary work for the principal soloists, and the ready familiarity of audiences and musicians afford reasons for action, and both of which are supported by cogent practical considerations. We only honestly say that last night's performance was its own complete justification. Taken in for all in all, we have rarely heard "Il Trovatore" better sung. Mr. DE VIVO has made a very respectable beginning for his season. He has shown that he deserves encouragement, and we hope he may receive it. The cast of the opera entrusted to the principal parts Miss. ROSA CHILLAG and GARDELLINI, and Signor LEFRANCO and RISTORI.

Miss. ROSA CHILLAG has been a conspicuously fine artist, and is now an artist considerably finer. As a lyric actress her powers seem to be unchanged. She has force, meaning, and intensity. Her heart is clearly in her vocalism, and her intelligence analyzes and describes with facile breadth the rather complex demands of Leonora. We might take some exception to her execution at times, and also to some of her ornaments. These, however, are but minor blemishes. Leonora is a great dramatic character, and it is a gratifying and unusual thing to find a prima donna who can sing, act and look it at one and the same time. She not only avails herself of the inspiration of all the acquired information derived from experience, but also develops in it an inspiration that sometimes fairly carries out enthusiasm. The lady was heartily applauded on this occasion, and, especially in the last act, impressed the impression, on which we heartily concur, that she is the best Leonora seen here in a long time.

Of Signor LEFRANCO we have often with great pleasure and sincerity recorded an unalloyed opinion. The sweetness and volume of his voice, and the smoothness profitability with which he uses it, the fluidity and scope of his dramatic method, and their consistent look of training or of true distinction, we have praised and commended upon without stint. Both the qualities and defects of Signor LEFRANCO were fixed in the public impression. The merits, as to-night, were in splendid accord over the defects. All the former were out, as formerly, unimpaired. He will present to favoring his beautiful voice upon somewhat the occasions, and when, besides his immediate injury done justified in impairing his best effects by, they should be at their utmost. Signor LEFRANCO is, notwithstanding, a noble singer. If not a finished vocalist, and if his organ lacks soft and his style is also spasmodic, still natures world-wide favorite. His "Di Quella Pira" was tremendously applauded, and was deservedly encored.

Miss. GARDELLINI sang and acted capitally as Azucena. Her voice was unusually mellow and her histrionic instincts were at their highest for spontaneous and unpremeditated delivery. Signor REINA was better as the Count de Luna than we have ever seen him before, and certainly sustained his atmosphere in the part at the Academy. Perhaps the smaller house is better suited to his voice. At all events he seldom sang out of tune last night, and was often heartily applauded. Mr. DE VIVO has been at signal and obvious pains to deserve success, and whether he achieves it or not, the music-loving public have cause to be grateful to him. The French Theatre, which in many respects is well adapted to opera, reminded us last evening of the palmy days of Mr. BATEMAN. It was bright and gay, much better filled than we expected to see it, and highly appreciative. The orchestra was well selected, and more judiciously balanced than we have been used, the chorus sufficient in number, and better than tolerable in performance, and the remaining accessories superior, as any rate, to those which in the same opera we have last seen. "Il Trovatore" will be repeated on Friday.

Masonic — Installation of Officers, &c.

Grace Church, no Master of Harlem, Lodge—The Ceremonies.

The installation of officers of Puritan Lodge, No. 358, F. and A. M., which took place last evening at the Lodge-room, No. 3 Union square, was an interesting event. The ceremonies were performed by M. W. JOHN H. ANTHON, Grand Master of Masons of New-York, assisted by other officers of the Grand Lodge, and the officers elect were impressively discharged during the term most impressively discharged during the term most impressively discharged during the term most

LEGISLATURES.

ALBANY.

Fires on the New-Haven Railroad—The Twombly Case in the Assembly—The City Registry Law to be Repealed—Adjournment till Tuesday Next.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1871.

The Senate held a brief session this morning and adjourned over till Tuesday next. The only bill worthy of notice introduced was one by Senator CAULDWELL, to compel the New-Haven Railroad Company to stop their cars on all trains (except those running more than 100 miles) at Williamsbridge, Fordham, Mott Haven, Morrisania and Melrose. The bill also forbids the Company to charge more than two cents per mile fare from Forty-second-street, and requires them to sell commutation tickets at the same rates per mile as they charge in Connecticut.

THE SEATS.

Senators are getting sick of the new arrangement of seats in the Chamber, and today a resolution was introduced directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to change them back to the old plan of a single circle.

IN THE ASSEMBLY.

After the reading of the journal of yesterday's proceedings, Mr. HUSTED moved to amend the same by inserting the fact that a protest was offered against the swearing in of CAREY, of the Seventh District of New-York. The Speaker ruled the motion out of order, on the ground that the protest itself was out of order, and was properly excluded from the record. Mr. HUSTED appealed from the decision of the Chair, and a spirited debate sprung up as to the validity of the protest to appear on the journal, and the parliamentary rules that governed the case. Messrs. CAREY, WEBB, FIELDS and JACOBS sustained the Speaker, and Messrs. HUSTED, LITTLEJOHN, GOODRICH and GLEASON took the opposite ground. The Republicans had the best of the argument, both on parliamentary law and logic, but the Democrats all came up to the scratch, and sustained their Speaker by a vote of 63 to 60. The Republicans, however, gained their object, as the fact that such a protest was presented yesterday will have to go on the journal in the record of today's proceedings. In his remarks, during the debate, Mr. GOODRICH said that it was the united determination of the Republicans in the Assembly to agitate this case of TWOMBLY, on every opportunity that presented itself, until a decision was had as to his right to his seat. Whether he finally got his seat or not was of far less consequence than that his right to have his claims investigated and a decision rendered should be recognized, and attended to without unreasonable delay. The debate showed that Tammany is not to be permitted to smother this case in committee, as she hoped to do, but has got to stand a thorough ventilation and exposure of the rascality by which she got her majority of two in the Assembly. It may possibly be that one or two rural Democrats will refuse to back up the New-York Ring in such villainy, but the probability is that they will all be whipped into the traces, notwithstanding the high-toned and "honest" Mr. RANDALL, whom the Tribune recommended the Republicans to support for Speaker, because he was a square, old-fashioned Democrat.

REPEAL OF THE REGISTRY LAW.

TOM FIELDS introduced a bill to repeal the Registry law of the City of New-York, thereby indicating the determination of the Ring to remove, at the present session, what little safeguard that law afforded against indiscriminate and wholesale frauds on the ballot. The preliminary examination of the registry at the last election enabled the United States marshals to detect over fifteen thousand fictitious names, all of which would have been voted on by Democratic repeaters, had it not been known that they were "spotted." Tammany is bound not to allow the Republicans another such opportunity to block her game of rolling up eighty thousand Democratic majority in New-York.

The Assembly concurred in the Senate's resolutions, and adjourned over till Tuesday. S.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE

SENATE....ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 4.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. WINSLOW—Allowing town subscriptions to the Chemung and Watercure Railroad.

By Mr. CAULDWELL—For better railroad accommodations between Westchester and New-York.

By Mr. FRANCIS—Amending the Brooklyn Fire Department Act; making provision for the sale of deceased property by the Fire Commissioners, and authorizing the Treasurer of the Department to draw checks on the City Treasury for the expenses of the Department; but not to exceed $5,000 at any one time.

By Mr. STAFFORD—Exempting Oneida County from the law relating to sending insane poor to the Willard Asylum.

The Senate then took a recess, and on reassembling the Senate concurred in the Assembly amendment to the adjournment resolution, and also adjourned to Tuesday evening next.

ASSEMBLY.

Mr. HUSTED moved that the journal be amended so as to show that Mr. GLEASON yesterday presented the petition of Mr. TWOMBLY protesting against Mr. CAREY's taking the seat from the Seventh New-York District. The Chair decided the motion out of order, as only a motion to correct an error in the journal could be made; and, as the Clerk had decided the question of the admission of CAREY, no motion could be taken of it in the Journal, and there was no error to correct. Mr. HUSTED appealed from this decision. Messrs. LITTLEJOHN and ALVORD sustained the appeal; Messrs. SMITH and WEBB sustained the decision of the Chair. The debate was continued by Mr. HUSTED and Mr. FIELDS, who maintained that at the time this petition was presented there was no House of Assembly to receive it, and it had to be received by the Clerk and no notice could be taken of it by the Assembly. ALVORD and HUSTED maintained that it should be done, a full record of all proceedings as well before as after Speaker was elected as after. Mr. LITTLEJOHN admitted that the Clerk acted correctly in rejecting the protest at the time, but insisted that the journal was incomplete in omitting to notice the fact. After further discussion, Mr. BUCK called for the previous question, which was ordered, and the decision of the Chair was sustained by 65 to 55.

THE SENATE ADJOURNMENT RESOLUTION.

The Senate concurrent resolution to adjourn to Monday, at 7 P. M., was taken up, and on motion of Mr. ALVORD Tuesday was substituted for Monday and the resolution adopted.

BILLS PASSED.

The Senate bill authorizing Monroe County to issue bonds to pay indebtedness was passed.

Mr. FIELDS introduced a bill amending the Notary Public law providing that certain notaries public shall hold office till the 30th of March next who filed a bail piece.

The Senate bill authorizing the County of Richmond to borrow money to discharge its mortgages, was passed, on motion of Mr. DECKER.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The following were introduced:

By Mr. RAMSON—To amend the Excise law.

By Mr. IRVING—To protect livery-stable keepers.

By Mr. FIELDS—To repeal the New-York City registry law.

By Mr. HUSTED—Amending the charter of the Manufacturers' Insurance Company.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were submitted:

By Mr. JACOBS—That the Controller be requested to inform the House whether all the appropriations for charitable purposes made by the Legislature of the State have been paid; and, if not, the reason for such non-payment.

By Mr. GREEN—That Representatives in Congress be requested to make efforts to have an act passed for a treaty with the Seneca Nation of Indians to secure their title to the Allegheny reservation. Referred.

COMMITTEE ON RULES.

The Chair appointed Messrs. FIELDS, JACOBS, WEBB, HUSTED and GLEASON, a Committee on Rules.

The Assembly then adjourned until Tuesday next at 7 P. M.

OTHER STATE LEGISLATURES.

Organization of Both Branches in Maine—The General Court of Massachusetts at the Old South Church—Message of Gov. Geary, of Pennsylvania—The Candidates for Senator Before the Arkansas Legislature—Nevada.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 4.—The Legislature convened today. The Senate organized by the choice of CHARLES BUFFUM, Republican, of Orono, for President, he receiving 27 votes to 1 for Mr. TORREY, Democrat. S. W. LANE was elected Secretary. The House organized by the choice of EDWIN B. SMITH, of Saco, for Speaker, he receiving 109 votes to 28 for EDMUND S. WILSON, of Thomaston. S. J. CHADBOURNE was elected Clerk by about the same vote. The Secretary of State placed before each branch the Gubernatorial vote, and a committee was appointed to count the same. The caucuses for State officers will be held this evening, and the Governor elect will be inaugurated to-morrow.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Jan. 4.—The Massachusetts Legislature met today and promptly organized by re-electing the officers of last year. E. H. GOODRICH received the unanimous vote of the Senate for President, and the House elected HARVEY JEWELL Speaker with but few dissenters. After organization both branches proceeded to the old South Church to hear the annual sermon. Rev. CHARLES E. GRINNELL, of Harvard Unitarian Church, Charlestown, was the preacher. Gov. CLAFLIN's message is expected on Saturday.

PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 4.—Gov. GEARY'S Message was read in the Legislature today. He reports that the State debt has been reduced to $81,111,680 by the payment of $1,643,187 during the year. He recommends the selling of the assets in the sinking fund so as to pay off in 1873 nearly $2,000,000 then falling due of the bonded debt. He recommends a Convention for revising the State Constitution. He calls attention to the unsettled condition of the Delaware boundary line, and adverts to the difficulty that might arise if citizens of Pennsylvania should be seized on disputed territory and subjected to the disgraceful and abhorrent pillory and the whipping-post, as authorized by the laws of Delaware. He expressed unqualified disapproval of the employment of Government troops at Congressional elections as an interference with the sovereign rights of a State, not contemplated by the founders of the National Government, and which must lead to disastrous results. He advocates the holding of the centennial celebration, and says the location of Independence Hall points to Philadelphia as the locality proper for it. He opposes free-trade fallacies, and denounces the introduction of coolies as one of the greatest evils that can befall the toiling millions of the country.

ILLINOIS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 4.—Both Houses of the Illinois Legislature convened today. J. P. HOOP, of Cook County, was elected temporary Chairman of the House, and JAMES K. MAGIS, of Fulton County, temporary Clerk. The members presented their credentials, when the House adjourned. In the Senate, permanent officers were elected and the Governor's Message read. The Senate then adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

The General Assembly of Illinois met at Springfield today at its o'clock. In the Senate E. L. GRIGGS, of Coles County, Republican, was elected Secretary, with a corps of assistants. Gen. J. B. TURCHIN, Postmaster, and the other nominees of the Republican caucus. In the House JAMES F. ROOT was elected temporary chairman. A Committee on Credentials was appointed, and the House adjourned until to-morrow.

ARKANSAS.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 4.—A special dispatch from Little Rock gives the following extract from Senator MCDONALD's card withdrawing from the contest for the United States Senate:

Unbridled Republicans, regularly nominated in Republican districts, if unwilling to commit themselves unqualifiedly to Gov. CLAYTON, have been "counted out," and Democrats elected in their stead, while in some Democratic districts Democrats who refused to pledge themselves to CLAYTON have been "registered" out, and Republicans registered in their stead. On the 20th of December, and on the eve of the meeting of the Legislature, Republicans known to be his supporters alone were canvassed, while other true Republicans, supposed to be opposed to him and his schemes, were denied admittance, and rather than submit myself to degradation in indorsing such cond uct, I feel it incumbent on myself that I should decline the contest under such circumstances.

The election of SANKEBEAY as Speaker and the withdrawal of McDONALD, insured the election of CLAYTON on the 11th.

NEVADA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 4.—The Legislature of Nevada organized yesterday. The House consists of twenty-three Democrats, twenty-one Republicans and two Independents. ROBERT M. LOWERY, Democrat, has been chosen Speaker. Governor BRADLEY has been sworn in.

MICHIGAN.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 4.—The House met at 11 o'clock and members were sworn in. The Senate organized by the election of officers nominated in the Republican caucus last night. The Senate will probably not be ready to ballot to-day.

The House elected in the afternoon, as officers, the nominees of the Republican caucus.

INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 4.—The Indiana Legislature convenes to-morrow. The Democrats have a majority in the House. In the Senate the Republicans have a majority. Each party is holding a caucus, to-night, and the Democrats have nominated Hon. WILLIAM MACK, of Vigo County, for Speaker, and SAMUEL H. HOLMES, of Jackson, for Principal Clerk.

THE COLORED CADET.

Smith Again in Trouble—Another Trial on New Charges—A Plot to Disgrace Him—Organized Persecution on the Part of His Associates.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1871.

The Court-martial appointed to meet today, and organize for another trial of the colored cadet, JAMES W. SMITH, consists of the following officers:

Capt. Alexander Piper, Third Artillery; Capt. H. L. Lescle, Eighth Infantry; Capt. R. T. Frank, First Artillery; Capts. H. A. Hascall and H. A. Dupont, Fifth Artillery; and First Lieuts. A. S. Cayler and E. M. Russell, First Artillery. Lieut. GARDINIER is Judge-Advocate, and Col. PITMAN, President of the Court.

The charges are, in military ambiguity, "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," and the specifications are details to that effect. The accused has expected this trial. It has been prophesied, if not threatened, emphatically by his fellow cadets. The animus of the affair seems indicated by the phraseology of a clause in the indictment:

"Insubordinate conduct; to all appearances not paying the slightest attention to repeated commands of file-closer to keep his eyes up while marching in from parade."

The occurrence is dated on the 28th of November, the very afternoon that the official order from the War Department at Washington was published to the cadet corps, at evening dress parade, acquitting WILSON of the charges entertained at the preceding Court-martial in October. It appears that immediately after being reported, SMITH wrote an explanation to the Commandant, stating that he considered the report unjust and greatly exaggerated, and that he had reason to believe that the affair was a plot to bring upon him new difficulties. He cited as his reasons therefor that Cadet-Sergt. WALKER, who reported him, had acted in various ways as though nursing such an intention; that he had in the ranks, on the previous day, boasted that SMITH would soon have another Court-martial on his hands. Of course it was an unpardonable sin, this offering an explanation to the military powers-that-be of the post, and SMITH was promptly punished by being placed under arrest, "for submitting explanations containing highly disrespectful reflections on the conduct of his reporting officer for an offense on the 28th inst." (November.) He was sentenced to confinement to the area of barracks and gymnasium from that time until the 1st of February next.

A representative of this paper recently called upon the Commandant, requesting the privilege of an interview with the prisoner, and was emphatically refused. SMITH, upon being otherwise approached, declined to say anything on the ground that he had already suffered sufficiently for expressing his mind. Other parties who are aware of the facts—one of them an eye-witness—states that the whole affair is a conspiracy. With one or two honorable exceptions, the entire cadet corps cherish the most bitter hatred against the color of SMITH, and have been eagerly waylaying for the first little possibility in his conduct to cook up a charge, and, to use the language of one, "kick the d—d nigger out!" The fault of the accused simply consisted in an inadvertent sidelong glance, while marching in from parade. There is no question that the officers of the post detected a wink at the cadets' conduct, and more or less share their prejudices. It is quite certain that since the departure of Col. BLACK none but Col. PARSONS have shown any effort to ameliorate SMITH's isolated, pitiable condition. His sentence was very hard. In the prescribed limits of his confinement he cannot get needful recreation. Nor can he enjoy himself in any way. He has not one associate. Among those 200 sneering companions he is more lonely than a solitary one in the desert. In the gymnasium the others monopolize everything, and, although it may seem incredible, but in a positive fact, that more unpleasant things are said and done to him now than ever before. Some time since he stated confidentially to his friends: "I have tried not to complain, because I hoped that there would be a change; besides, I knew that I had good, kind and true friends, to whom I owe a great deal, and who have been doing their utmost for me, and I feared they might think that I had acted imprudently. I have tried very hard to be patient, and have endured many things with a forced submission. I have intended to act honorably and merit all the hopes that have been placed upon me. I have not a single word or thought of ill-will to write my fellow cadets. All I ask or expect is a fair chance to earn an honorable and well-merited diploma." He has certainly conducted himself most manfully under all his trials, and throughout these bitter persecutions. Those who are free from the cadet hate and prejudice—who have watched carefully all his course—were present at his previous trial, and were individually opposed to his admission to the Military Academy, consider this cadet persecution decidedly "conduct unbecoming military gentlemen."

WM. FRAZER was yesterday arrested by Detectives DUNNE and KELSO, on a charge of burglary alleged to have been committed in the village of Hempstead, L. I. The prisoner was temporarily committed by Justice DOWLING, and locked up at Police Head-quarters.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 4.

PETITIONS.

Numerous petitions were presented from individuals for the removal of political disabilities; and by Mr. STEWART, of Nevada, from Western miners, asking for protection against certain railroad corporations which are claiming their lands by virtue of alleged Congressional grants.

NEW BILLS INTRODUCED.

Several new bills were introduced, of which the most important were as follows:

By Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa—To enable honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, their widows and orphan children, to acquire homesteads on the public lands of the United States. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. ROSS, of Kansas—Making a grant of lands to the State of Kansas, in alternate sections, to aid the construction of certain railroads in that State. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. COLE, of California—For the relief of distillers of brandy from grapes. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Also, by Mr. COLE—Encouraging the development of the mineral wealth of the United States, and incorporating the United States Mining School and Metallurgical Academy. Referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. SPENCER, of Alabama—To pay for Quartermasters' and Commissaries' supplies taken for the United States Army from the citizens of Alabama, when had obtained and were doing service in said army. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin—Amending the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867, so as to give priority in the distribution of bankrupts' estate, to wages due to any operative, clerk, or house servant, to an amount not exceeding $50. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

By Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts—Amending the Army act of last session in regard to soldiers' allowance for acquiring homesteads. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

SUMNER'S SAN DOMINGO RESOLUTION.

Mr. SUMNER's resolution, calling for information upon San Domingo matters, was adopted without objection.

JAPAN NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Mr. CORBETT, of Oregon, from the Committee of Commerce, reported the bill to incorporate the Japan Steam Navigation Company. The bill provides for no subsidy, but simply the organization of the Company.

AMENDMENT OF THE FUNDING ACT.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, the Senate took up and passed the bill amendatory of the Funding act of last session authorizing an increase of the issue of five per cent. bonds from two hundred millions to five hundred millions and making the interest on the same payable quarterly.

INVESTIGATION OF SENATOR SPRAGUE.

Mr. THURMAN, of Ohio, moved to discharge the Joint Committee on Retrenchment from further consideration of the resolution previously introduced by Mr. SPRAGUE, of Rhode Island, directing an inquiry into the alleged complicity of Senator SPRAGUE with the blockade runners in Texas during the late rebellion. The reasons for the motion were, as stated by Mr. THURMAN, that it was supposed inadvertence in the reference and the fact that an inquiry into the conduct of a Senator did not properly belong to a joint committee representing the House, but was the exclusive province of the Senate Committee. The motion was agreed to, when the resolution, together with a communication from the Secretary of War on the subject, were referred to a select committee of five.

TAX ON OFFICE-SEEKERS.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing inquiry by the Finance Committee as to the expediency of imposing a tax of $1 upon each application for an official position having a salary of not less than $1,000, and the same upon each signature thereto made to the President, or made to be presented to the Executive Department, and of which the salary is in excess of $1,000 an additional tax of fifty cents.

Mr. THURMAN, of Ohio, suggested to Mr. MORRILL that, as his resolution had no better title, it would be appropriate, as well as candid, for that gentleman to designate it a resolution for the purpose of raising revenue for the Republican Party.

Mr. MORRILL declined to act upon the suggestion.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The Senate then briefly considered the bill introduced by Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, to relieve Congressmen from importunities in appointments to office; the question being upon an amendment offered by Mr. WILLIAMS, of Oregon, to extend the prohibition against soliciting appointments in the Executive Departments of Congress to include all judicial, military and naval officers of the United States.

Mr. TRUMBULL thought the amendment might operate to prevent promotions in the army and navy. The change in the bill proposed by the substitute of the Judiciary Committee to strike out a clause declaring it the duty of members of Congress to respond to a request from the President to give information in writing in regard to an applicant for office, would make the bill more absolute. He then referred to the apparent public demand for civil service reform, the evils of the present system, and necessity for remedial legislation on the subject.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, spoke of the necessity of maintaining the independence of the Executive in making his appointments subject to the constitutional power of confirmation by the Senate. In this view he favored a more specific definition of the powers of the President. He regarded the bill as objectionable, in so far as it proposed to restrict the discretion, to be exercised in writing in regard to an applicant for office, would make the bill more absolute. He then referred to the apparent public demand for civil service reform, the evils of the present system, and necessity for remedial legislation on the subject.

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Mr. MORTON replied by repeating the case just cited as a practical illustration of the operation of the bill, adding that not only the member who advised the President against the felon would be liable to fine and imprisonment, but the President himself, if he followed the advice and appointed the honest man, would be made a criminal and subjected to the penalties of the proposed law. He doubted the sincerity of its author (Mr. TRUMBULL) in urging the measure.

Mr. TRUMBULL said he was much in earnest, and would press the bill daily until it was disposed of.

The discussion continuing, Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, demanded the regular order of business. The morning hour, however, having expired in the meantime, Mr. TRUMBULL endeavored to make the bill a special order, but Mr. CAMERON, of Tennessee, objecting, it went over until the next morning hour.

PRIVATE WAR CLAIMS.

The Senate then took up the regular order of business, the bill for the relief of J. MILTON BART, of Pascagoula, Miss.

The former discussion was resumed upon the question, whether the destruction of the dwelling-house of the claimant, by order of the commander of the Union troops, during the battle there in 1864, was an actual taking private property for public use in the sense of the Constitution.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, argued to show the liability of the Government to the claimant upon general principals of international law. He quoted from the report in the case to show that when the house was destroyed the battle was not in progress, and was not resumed until five hours afterward; that the destruction was necessary to the safety of the Union garrison to prevent its occupation by the enemy. Various authorities were cited and commented upon by the speaker.

Mr. CARPENTER, of Wisconsin, arguing to show the discussion between justice and generosity which should obtain in passing upon claims for indemnity for losses during the war, said the principle upon which the whole question should turn was, whether GRANT and SHERIDAN merely exercised in the South an ordinary political power and went there to aid the civil authorities in preserving the peace, or whether they led their armies into an enemy's country. He argued from authorities to show that, in fact and in law, the state of things existing in the South from 1861 to 1865 was that of open public war; that the constituents of the rebel Government were one of the parties, and that the United States Government, as a party belligerent, could not be held responsible to indemnify those who were its enemies. While it might seem hard to treat as a public enemy a loyal man in South Carolina, whose heart was Union, yet it was one of the hardships of the case. The Government could make no discrimination between those who were within the dominion of the enemy. This rule held good as to the rights of property. In answer to Mr. DAVIS' argument that this dwelling-house was not destroyed in actual battle, he said there were records of battles having lasted five days, but it would not be contended that they were therefore continuous conflicts during all the hours embraced within that time. In the present instance there had been a temporary cessation of the battle, and it had not ended when the house was destroyed, therefore the destruction was an incident of the battle. Moreover this house could not, strictly speaking, have been taken for public use, because it was destroyed and could not be used for any purpose. In conclusion he advocated the disposal of all so-called exceptional claims upon general principles, remarking that we had not yet reached the point when we could afford to be generous.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, Chairman of the Committee on Claims, replied to his colleague, CARPENTER, claiming that Dr. BART's property had been taken for public use, inasmuch as the Government was benefited by its destruction—the constitutional term, public use, meaning such a use as resulted in public benefit. He read from statistics to show that the estimates of liability devolving upon the Government by the assumption of certain classes of the claims referred to had been largely overstated.

Without disposing of the subject the Senate, at 4½, after a short Executive Session, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

CELEBRATION OF 1876.

The bill reported by Mr. MORRELL, of Pennsylvania, before the Holidays, to provide for celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of American independence by holding an international exhibition in Philadelphia, in 1876, came up as the first business in order in the morning hour.

Mr. O'NEILL, of Pennsylvania, advocated the bill, and stated that Philadelphia was by its historical associations, the most appropriate place for holding the exhibition.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, could not see the consequential relation between the preamble of the bill reciting the fact of the Declaration of Independence having been signed at Philadelphia, and the enactment providing for the holding of an international exhibition there. He was unable to perceive why Philadelphia should be selected rather than Boston, where the principles of the Declaration of Independence were mainly created, or than Richmond, Va., from which State came JEFFERSON, who wrote the Declaration of Independence, and MADISON, the author of the Constitution, or than Mecklenburg, N. C., where the first Declaration of Independence originated. He regarded Philadelphia as a populous and beautiful suburb of New-York, and therefore had no jealousy toward it; but he did not consider it the business of the Federal Government to legislate for a city in Philadelphia, or elsewhere, particularly as the American Institute proposed to hold an international exhibition in New-York in 1876, without any aid from Congress.

Mr. SARGENT, of California, protested against burdening the United States Treasury for any such purpose as an international exposition.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Ohio, indorsed Cincinnati as the place for holding a great international exhibition, but thought that as the purpose was to commemorate a great event—the signing of the Declaration of Independence—Philadelphia was the most appropriate place.

Mr. MORRELL moved the previous question on the bill.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, of Wisconsin, hoped the previous question would not be seconded in the absence of Mr. CLEVELAND, who had given much attention to the subject, and who desired further to debate it.

On a vote by tellers, it appeared that there was no quorum present.

VETO FROM THE PRESIDENT.

The President today sent the following veto message to the House:

To the House of Representatives:

I herewith return without my approval, House bill No. 1,380, entitled "An act for the relief of Charles Cooper, Gasham Jones, Jerome Cowley, William Hannegan and JOHN HUMPHREY," for the following reasons: That act directs the discontinuance of an action at law, pending in the United States District Court in the Northern District of Ohio, for the enforcement of the bond executed by said parties to the United States, and declares that no such suit is pending in the District Court, but such a suit is now pending in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Sixth Circuit and Northern District of Ohio. Neither the body of said act nor the preamble refers to the obligors in said bond, who are released from all liability to the United States thereof, to abandon or release their pretended claim against the Government. Since these parties have gone to Congress to ask relief from liability for a large sum of money on account of the failure of the principals in the bond to execute their contract, it is but just and proper that they at the same time should abandon the claim heretofore asserted by them against the Government growing out of the same transaction.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Jan. 4, 1871.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. VOORHEES, of Indiana—To extend the benefits of the homestead policy to disabled soldiers and sailors, and to the widows, orphans, dependents and relatives of those who died in the service of the country.

By Mr. CONGER, of Indiana—To provide for the payment of election officers in cities having upward of twenty thousand inhabitants. Also, to provide that no pensions shall hereafter be allowed except in cases where the wounds or disabilities were contracted in actual hostility against the public enemy.

Also, to repeal so much of the National Currency act of July 12, 1870, as provides that no banking association shall have a circulation in excess of $500,000.

By Mr. FERRY, of Ohio—Requiring the Secretary of the Navy to cause the construction of the Newport and Cincinnati Bridge to conform to the recommendation of the Board of Engineers.

By Mr. JOHNSON, of California—Authorizing the establishment of a bureau of mining.

By Mr. CRESS, of Illinois—To extend the provision of the tenth section of the act of July 17, 1862, defining the pay and emoluments of certain army officers.

APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. SARGENT, of California, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the annual Indian appropriation bill which was made the special order for Wednesday next. It appropriates $4,859,800, or $1,000,000 less than last session.

Mr. BECK, of Kentucky, from the same Committee, reported a bill making an additional appropriation of $600,000 for the improvement of the Louisville and Portland Canal, for the current fiscal year, which was made the special order for Tuesday next.

MOBE OF SAN DOMINGO.

Mr. BANKS, of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, gave notice that the Committee would ask the House to consider the San Domingo resolutions on Monday next.

Mr. WOOD, of New-York, asked leave to offer a resolution calling on the President for information as to San Domingo, as follows:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to the House, if in his opinion not incompatible with the public interest, copies of all papers and correspondence relating to the proposed annexation of the Dominican portion of the Island of San Domingo, or the purchase of any part thereof, including the original and all subsequent instructions to the agent of the United States, and also the correspondence of such agent or Consul, when on account of the debts and liabilities of the Dominican Government, especially its obligations to the neighboring Republic of Hayti, the provisions of the existing constitution of Dominica, so far as the same relates to the sale or transfer of the national domain; also, any treaty with Hayti or France by which Dominica is bound; also, any correspondence in relation from the neighboring Republic of Hayti, or from our Minister there, relating to the proposed annexation; also, instructions to the commander of our naval squadron in the waters of the Island since the commencement of the late negotiations, with the reports and correspondence of such commander; also, any information tending to show what European Power, if any, proposes to acquire jurisdiction of any part of said Island, or so much thereof as may be; also, any information with regard to the position of Samana BAIE, under whom the treaty of annexation was negotiated, and the extent to which he has been maintained in power by the presence of United States vessels of war; also, any information with regard to the sentiments of the people of Dominica and the reported pendency there of civil war; also any information which may exist as to any claim of jurisdiction by the Republic of Hayti over the territory of Dominica.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio—Let the resolution go to the Committee on Foreign Relations, with leave to report at any time.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, of Wisconsin—I object to its reference.

Mr. ORTH, of Indiana—Then I object to the resolution.

Mr. WOOD—I hope the objection will be withdrawn, for there can be no possible objection to the resolution on its merits. The information called for is desired by the House and the country; and I hope it will not be withheld through the objection of any individual member.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—I object to the referring of the resolution, because that would be the end of it.

The SPEAKER—The consideration of the resolution is objected to by the gentlemen from Indiana (Mr. SMITH.)

The Speaker then called the attention of Mr. BANKS, of Massachusetts, to the terms of the notice given by him today in regard to the San Domingo resolutions, and remarked that the Senate resolution on that subject was still on the Speaker's table.

Mr. BANKS asked to have it referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. WOOD, of New-York—I object. I will object to it in every form and at every stage.

Mr. BANKS—The House gave consent to the Committee to report on the San Domingo matter after giving five days' notice. That consent applied properly to the House resolutions, not to the Senate resolution.

Mr. WOOD—The only reference of the question was the resolution introduced by the gentleman from Massachusetts, and that is the only form in which the question can be brought back.

Mr. BANKS—We do not propose to present it in any other form than that.

Mr. WOOD—The Senate resolution is on our table, and there I hope it will remain.

Mr. STOCK, of Nevada, gave notice of amendment to the Senate joint resolution in reference to San Domingo, extending its application to Cuba.

The House then, at 1½ o'clock, adjourned.

The New Tariff.

There were no new points raised yesterday with respect to the operations of the new tariff, and thus far everything has worked smoothly. The Warehouse Bureau of the Collector's office and Naval office were kept open until a late hour last evening and Tuesday, in order to clear up the business of the day, and this rule will continue in operation for the present. Over 1,500 statements were passed in the Third Division on Tuesday and nearly as many yesterday, in the Warehouse Bureau of the Naval office the labor is more difficult than below because the routine is different, but the clerks succeed in dispatching business with marvelous rapidity. The permits for the transportation of goods in bond, which are granted from the Thirtieth Division, were last month about 412 times more than in any month last year.

PERSONAL, POLITICAL, AND GENERAL.

Boston's debt is $16,269,194. Last year the increase was $268,344.

Gov. CARNEY, of Kansas, is strongly urged for the United States Senate.

The City Council of Charlestown, Mass., has rejected a proposition to supply the base for the Morse statue in this city.

Baltimore claims to have sold $11,500,000 worth of boots and shoes last year, and asks Lynn what she thinks of that.

Dr. J. RHEA BARTON, one of Philadelphia's most eminent surgeons, died on Monday at the age of seventy-six years.

Hon. WILSON LUMPKIN, the oldest surviving Ex-Governor of Georgia, died on the 28th ult. He was a native of Virginia, and was born in 1783.

MRS. WILLIAM M. FERRY, mother of Congressman FERRY, of Michigan, died at Grand Haven, on the 30th ult., at the age of seventy-three years.

A Boston clerk who sold in the last four months $31,739 worth of goods, received as salary $66 66. As his incidental expenses were $44 50, he is looking out for a more profitable situation.

The New-Orleans *Times* doesn't want any qualified amnesty, insisting, with questionable taste under the circumstances, that the South must have general amnesty or none.

By a provision of the State Constitution the people of Ohio will decide at their next regular election whether they will hold a convention for the revision of their Constitution.

Petersburg, Va., complains of dry wells, one of the effects of the Summer drouth. The same complaint is made throughout the East and North.

A Southerner, and a Virginian at that, is publishing what he calls a "humorous" history of the war of the rebellion. Perhaps when that is ended he will try to wrest a little fun from the burning of the Spotswood Hotel.

It is claimed for Maine, by its citizens, that in her laws in regard to the property of married women, and the admission of evidence in criminal trials, she has the most civilized code in the world.

THOMAS HIGGS, an English peddler of pictures in Charleston, S. C., made a bet, on the 27th ult., that he could drink all the wine a companion would furnish. Higgs lost, and was buried on New-Year's Day.

A Connecticut fire insurance company which started in 1850 on $20,000 cash capital, has paid $1,028,118 for losses, has made thirty-six dividends amounting to $336,400, and has now assets to the amount of $409,926.

The obituary column of the Philadelphia *Ledger* last week recorded the death of twelve persons who had passed four score; six were men and six women. The eldest, a woman, was one hundred and one years old, and the average was eighty-seven and a half years.

A Halifax telegram promises that the next international regatta shall be a grand affair, the funds can only be raised. It says that the Tyne and another English crew, and the WARD brothers, are expected to compete, and that some of the best American yachts will be present.

The Portland (Me.) *Transcript*, on the authority of a lady in that city, who has visited London lately, and has means of knowing, denies the current statements regarding the unhappiness of JENNY LIND's married life and the character of her husband.

Col. R. T. W. DUKE, one of the Democratic Congressmen elect in Virginia, has published a letter showing that by the adoption of the third clause of the first article of their present State Constitution, the Virginians made a formal and complete surrender of the doctrine of State sovereignty or States rights.

Gov. HAYES, of Ohio, informs the Legislature that the constant and rapid increase of taxation demands consideration as threatening the prosperity of the State, the State taxes having increased in ten years thirty-three per cent., and the local taxes having increased almost one hundred and seventy per cent. in the same time.

Mr. GILBERT SMITH, of Cornwall, Orange County, committed suicide on Monday by disemboweling himself in his left side and breast ten times with a "belt-awl," which had a steel blade about six inches in length. His wounds pierced his liver, lungs and heart. Ill-health is given as the cause.

The Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph* notes with pleasure that there "are not near so many negroes from the surrounding country hanging around the street corners" during the Christmas Holidays as in previous years. It admits also that those who are in the city behave themselves in a very quiet and orderly manner.

The modesty of Philadelphia is proverbial. Its latest manifestation is in one of its most modest newspapers, which remarks that "it is to Philadelphia, the manufacturing centre of the United States, that the merchants, artisans and manufacturers of the country must look for every device of mechanical genius and artistic skill."

Some Kansas boys thought to have a little fun on Christmas Day by playing war. So "the French" took refuge behind a hay-stack, and "the Prussians" dislodged them by burning the stack. The question which agitates the little community now is, whether the fathers of the Prussians or those of the French should pay for the stack.

Application is to be made at the next session of the New Dominion Parliament for an act to incorporate the International Pacific Railroad Company, from some point on the Grand Trunk Railway to Sault Ste. Marie, with power to cross the river either by bridge or otherwise, and from Pembina via Fort Garry, to the boundary line between Rupert's Land and British Columbia.

One of the first things saved from the burning Spotswood Hotel, in Richmond, was a huge stove in the rotunda, and one man carried that out somehow, although it was very heavy, and almost red hot. A Richmond correspondent, by the way, thinks it a little singular that the safes, with money in them, were recovered so very soon from the ruins, while there was so much delay in beginning the search for the dead bodies.

Members of the Canadian Legislatures do not inspire more respect than do those on this side of the line. At least such would appear to be the fact from a communication in a Toronto paper which reads thus: "I notice our little milk-and-water member has been moving for a change in the law with reference to the sale of poison. I hardly think it necessary for him to borrow trouble from that quarter, as we shall have no trouble in getting rid of his next election without resorting to such means."

Vice-President COLFAX has written a letter to the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, denying the report that he and Mr. BOUTWELL "took advantage of the holiday good feeling to make up their long-standing difference," inasmuch as there was and had been no difference to make up. Mr. COLFAX adds: "At the opening of the term, Mr. BOUTWELL was the one, above all others, whom I hoped to see in the Cabinet; and his administration of the Treasury Department has been so successful that he is today the last one whom I would wish to see leave it."

A Cleveland dentist, in want of a good job, endeavored to persuade a young lady who called to have a back tooth out, that she ought to part with all her front teeth and have a new set. The lady refused to gratify him. As she now alleges, he put her under the influence of gas, and when she was brought back to consciousness by the pain, she discovered, to her amazement and indignation, that the irrepressible operator had three of her sound

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The attendance at the Exchange, yesterday, (Jan. 4) was quite large, while the interest manifested in the transactions was improved in its tone. The bidding upon the property offered was more spirited than of late, and the prices realized better than usual. The following is a report in detail of the sales effected, all of which were of a local character:

JAMES M. MILLER, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of RICHARD C. BRAMAN, Esq., referee, disposed at the premises known as No. 139 Delancey-street, situated on the north side of that thoroughfare, between Willett and Pitt streets. The property comprises a two-story attic and basement brick-front house, together with a lot, 21x100. It was sold subject to three mortgages amounting in the aggregate to $8,100. The price realized, including the mortgage sum, was $11,700. JACOB GREIDER being the purchaser. Col. MILLER also, at a Supreme Court sale, under the direction of THOS. H. LANDON, Esq., referee, disposed of a lot, 25.6x 50, located on the west side of Third-avenue, 61 feet 3 inches north of Seventy-fourth-street, to C. F. BAUGSMANN, for $13,125. The mortgage foreclosed on the property, upon which there was old house of no particular value, was only $9,000, and the price was deemed a very good one.

ROBERTS & McGUIRE, by order of the Court, under the direction of D. P. INGRAHAM, Jr., Esq., as referee, sold a business property, on the south side of Maiden-lane, between Water and Pearl streets, known as No. 188. The property includes a five-story brick store, with an irregularly formed lot, and was disposed of to F. H. OOGEMONT for $41,000. These same premises were sold on the second day of November last for $18,000, but the purchaser having failed to fulfill his contract, they were resold yesterday.

The following adjournment of legal sales, by various auctioneers, concluded the business of the day: By JAMES M. MILLER, lot on north side of seventy-sixth-street, 75 feet east of Second-avenue, sold Dec. 21, 1870, by D. P. INGRAHAM, Jr., referee, adjourned to Jan. 19; by E. H. LUDLOW & Co., house and lot on Forty-fourth-street, near Broadway, already adjourned a number of times, adjourned to Jan. 18; by ROBERTS & McGUIRE, house and lot, No. 347 Madison-street, between Seamans and Jackson streets, lot 21 by 65, GEO. W. HARBY, referee, adjourned to Jan. 25; by the same firm, house and lot on the east side of Suffolk-street, 18 feet 9 inches south of Broome-street, GRATZ NATHAN, referee, adjourned to Feb. 1. Also by the same firm, a house and lot on the north side of Seventy-second-street, 175 feet Thirty-fourth-street, lot 25 by 90, D. P. INGRAHAM, Jr., referee, adjourned to Jan. 18.

Today, at the Exchange, A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co. will offer a desirable private residence and lot situated on West Sixteenth-street, between Fifth and Sixth-avenues. The sale is one in partition, to which end there are two lots to offer, thus furnishing an open market to purchasers. Other sales, principally of a legal nature, are also noticed to take place.

Attention is directed to the list of valuable property offered at private sale by V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st. Those in search of a City residence the record is of practical use.

Exchange Sales, Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1871.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

Delancey and attic brick front house and lot, 21.6x100, No. 139 Delancey-st., between Willett and Pitt sts., lot 21x100 ..... $11,700

A lot, with buildings thereon, on s. s. 24-st., 61.3 ft. e. 3d-av., 21.3x100 13,125

By Roberts & McGuire.

Cherry Brick Basement lot, s. s., No. 118 Madison-st., 20.7 ft. e. of Pearl-st., lot irregular, 23.3½; subject to $7,000 ..... $17,500

Transfers of Real Estate.

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Bergen-st. and Vanderveer, n. e. corner, 102x100 .... $4,000
Broadway and Covert-st., s. e. corner, 100x100 2,000
Gilbert-st., s. s., 93.3 ft. e. of Warren-st., 25.8x 100x irreg. and in., irregular 12,125
Putnam-av., n. s., 102 ft. e. of Ormond-place, 20x 100 5,000
Osborn, trustee, to Reed, conveying lot at Adelphi-st., 20x100, 1850 1,110

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Belmont-av., e. s., 143 ft. from Sprucе-st., 22x100 $1,000
Belmont-av., e. s., 286 ft. from Spruce-st., 20x100 1,000
Mercer-alley, s. s., 157 ft. e. of Kinney-st., 16x36, 300
Same, 400 ft. from s. e. corner of Springfield-av., irregular 1,700
Bottle and Lister-sts., n. e. corner, 62.5x200 1,400
Camden-st., w. s., 200 ft. s. of West Bank-st., 25x 100 850
Camden-st., e. s., 100 ft. s. of McWhorter-st., 25x100 2,000
Pennsylvania-av. and Anderson-st., corner, 50x100 14,000
Lafayette-st., s. s., 20 ft. e. of T. O'Connor's, 19x 100 2,000
Same to same, 19.5 ft. e. of Same, 19.5x100 2,000
Bond-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of Kinney-st., 25x100 1,475
Hayes-st., w. s., 100 ft. n. Springfield-av., 25x107.5 1,400
Lafayette-st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of Hamburg-place, 25x100 1,600

Orange.

Harrison-st., w. s., adjoining Webster's house, 50x227 ..... $2,000
Reynolds-st., n. s., 91 ft. w. of Ogden-st., 50.6x 104.4 900
Reynolds-st., n. s., 122 ft. w. of Ogden-st., 50.6x 104 900

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

VALUABLE FACTORY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A large and substantial brick, desirable manufactory, all in order for use, has steam power. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—A large three-story brick building, on the corner of 10th-st. and Fifth-av. Apply for particulars to the inquire of J. M. PULLMAN, No. 344 Fulton-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES and cottages, new and old, for sale; a great variety, handsomely situated; every five minutes to one hour from New-York. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to rent, by the season or year, by BLACKWELL & BOWNE, No. 5 Broadway, 9 to 11 a. m.; or Orange, corner of Cone-ste.

FOR INVESTMENT AND TO CAPITALISTS.—Having for sale about nineteen acres, at Bay Ridge, high and beautifully located, will be offered in an entirety at $2,500 per acre, or about $300 per lot, at twelve lots per acre. This is well worthy the attention of capitalists. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

$5,500 ORANGE, N. J., NEAR Brick church, station, &c. New house, nine rooms, furnace, range, &c. Pleasantly located. GEO. W. BOWERS, Halsted-st., Orange.

SUMMIT, N. J.—HOUSES FOR SALE AND to let in this desirable location. Apply to ARCHIBALD GRACIE, No. 69 Liberty-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE, WITH carriage-house, stable, and two or more acres of land, on south side Staten Island, fronting on the water; fine bathing, boating, yachting and bathing; horse and carriage will be used if desired; rented with house. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, comfortable 12 room house; modern conveniences; near depot; 45 minutes from Wall-st.; 30 trains daily—commutation 11 cents per trip, on favorite line of travel. Inquire at 27 West Jersey-st., Jersey City station, or address C. C., Box No. 223 Post-office, New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

BOOT AND SHOE TRADE,

DRY GOODS,
STRAW GOODS,
NOTIONS,
INSURANCE, BANKS OR BANKERS,
NOS. 64 AND 66
BROADWAY.

TO LET OR LEASE—Basement (two steps below sidewalks) and sub-cellar, and all the lofts, now divided into offices, but which will be stripped of partitions and fitted as may be required for mercantile purposes; or the large and elegant basements and sub-cellar as it is to be put in order; 50x 47x100. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

STORAGE STORES TO LET OR FOR SALE.—The granite stores Nos. 5 and 6 Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, fronting East river and rear of Fulton-ferry, adjoining Hamilton Ferry; would be let for $2,400, or sold together for $30,000. Apply to WM. M. CLARK, No. 170 William-st.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, 4th-av., 9th and 8th sts. Desirable rooms, singly or en suite, on second story, fronting on 4-stor-place; rooms heated by steam. Apply at Treas. urer's office, 4th-av.

TO LET, FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES, an entire first-class four-story marble building, about 30x107 feet, now occupied by Singer & Co. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A NEW-YEAR'S LIST OF HOUSES FOR SALE BY

V. K. STEVENSON & SON.

South Washington-square, full size, 2-story and attic.
9th-st., near 5th-av., 2-story brick, 22x60 ft., lot 60.5.
10th-st., near 5th-av., 4-story brick, 22x60 ft., lot 100.
11th-st., near 5th-av., 2-story full size brown-stone.
16th-st., near 5th-av., 2-story modern-sized b. s. house.
17th-st., near 5th-av., full size brown-stone house.
18th-st., near 5th-av., 2-story brown-stone, 20x50 ft.
20th-st., near 5th-av., 2-story brown-stone, 20x50 ft.
23d-st., n. 5th-av., 4-story brown-stone house, full size.
23d-st., near 6th-av., corner, 4-story brown-stone.
30th-st., near 6th-av., corner, 4-story modern-sized b. s.
34th-st., n. Broadway, full size brown-stone, 4 stories.
34th-st., n. 5th-av., 2-story brown-stone, 20x50 ft.
35th-st., near 6th-av., elegant modern size 4-story house.
42d-st., east of Broadway, desirable 4-story b. s.
42d-st., n. 5th-av., modern size 4-story brown-stone.
47th-st., near 6th-av., new and full size.
48th-st., near 6th-av., new 4-story house, 20x60 ft.
50th-st., near 6th-av., 4-story brown-stone, 22x60 ft., lot 100.
51st-st., near 6th-av., new and modern size house.
52d-st., near Madison-av., elegant 4-story modern size.
54th-st., near 6th-av., new and handsome house.
57th-st., near 6th-av., new and modern house.
Lexington-av., near 42d-st., 4-story b. s., furnished.
Lexington-av., near 57th-st., 4-story b. s., furnished.
Madison-av., corner 43d-st., first-class houses.
Madison-av., near 43d-st., new and handsome houses.
Park-av., near 42d-st., modern dwelling, elegantly finished.
Park-av., near 57th-st., modern full size house.
Fifth-av., near 42d-st., new and handsome houses.
Fifth-av., near 43d-st., elegant modern brown-stone.
Fifth-av., near 57th-st., new and first-class, full size.
Also, farming and lumber properties, apply at the office, No. 11 Pine-st.

A DESIRABLE HIGH-STOOP dwelling, with all modern improvements, 22.6x50 ft., for sale very low; between 5th and 6th ave., 57th-st.; possession.

V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

A SPECIALTY.—COLLECTION OF RENTS, management of estates, &c. 77 OLIVER'S HOUDRE, Notary and Commissioner. Office, No. 121 West 46th-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

R. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE J. Ogden, at 19 Fourth-st., Jan. 26, 1871, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, viz.: Buildings and lots, No. 11 Pine-st., No. 1 Exchange-court, No. 2, 21 ft. 6 inches in front by its depth of 100 feet, occupied by the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company, and No. 4 Exchange-court, occupied by its packet ships of the Black Ball line; also the 4,167 miles of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, and 404 acres 113 perches of land in Monroe County, Penn.

Particulars at auctioneers' office, No. 9 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., Auctioneers.

TUESDAY, JAN. 24, AT 12 M., AT THE Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

PARTITION SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.

WEST SIXTEENTH-STREET.—Three-story brick house and lot, No. 21, north side, between 5th and 6th ave., 21x92, with the modern improvements. Terms favorable.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
NO. 236 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL - $1,000,000
DEPOSITS, OVER $5,000,000.

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

PAYS 5 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.

THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS B. MANGAM, President.
H. Y. SOLOMON, Esq., First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

CITY STOCKS,

THE BEST SECURITY IN THE WORLD,

SEVEN 7 PER CENTS,

TWENTY TO THIRTY YEARS TO RUN.

DITTO DUE IN 1874-75,

FOR SALE.

GEO. K. SUTTON,
No. 24 Nassau-st.

P. S.—City as bought and sold.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business, Dec. 30, 1870.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$1,870,022 12
Overdrafts	421 66
United States bonds to secure circulation	327,000 00
United States bonds to secure deposits	100,000 00
United States bonds on hand	120,000 00
Superintendent of Banking Department, as Attorney	4,500 00
Due from approved reserve agents	86,701 85
Due from other national banks	7,776 26
Due from State banks and bankers	75,000 00
Real estate	7,500 00
Current expenses	21,652 78
Premiums paid	15,562 75
Checks and other cash items	23,471 94
Exchanges for Clearing-House	226,122 68
Bills of other national banks	17,178 00
Fractional currency	1,976 19
Specie, viz.: Coin	$5,571 02
Gold treasury notes	61,000 00 66,572 02
Legal-tender notes	147,156 00
Three per cent. certificates	260,000 00
Total	$3,423,559 61

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$800,000 00
Surplus fund	250,000 00
Discount	$42,228 21
Interest	41,384 00
Profit and loss	16,013 76— 100,625 97
National bank circulation outstanding	285,645 00
State bank circulation outstanding	2,972 00
Dividends unpaid	2,575 00
Individual deposits	$1,674,000 51
Certified checks	69,716 79—1,743,719 40
Due to national banks	215,775 22
Due to other banks and bankers	22,466 0
Total	$3,423,559 61

I, G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier of the National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York; Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 4th day of January, 1871.

G. G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

Correct. Attest:
J. C. BRITTON,
HENRY A. POLHAMUS,
JOHN W. MERRIHEAU,
} Directors.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a meeting of the stockholders of the Kingsland and Rockaway Railroad Company will be held at the office of said Company, No. 78 Broadway, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M., at which will be submitted for consideration an agreement for the consolidation of said Company with the New-York and Hempstead Plains Railroad Company.

THOS. C. GOETCHIUS,
Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.

STERLING EXCHANGE ON CLEWS, Habicht & Co., and the Imperial Bank, London; the Provincial Bank of Ireland, Dublin, and branches; the National Bank of Scotland, Edinburgh, and branches; in sums to suit purchasers. Travelers credits available in all parts of the United Kingdom and the Continent; also commercial credits. Interest allowed on deposits subject to coin or currency.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1870.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this institution for the ensuing year, and for three Inspectors for the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 11, 1871.

Polls will be open from 2 to 3 o'clock. By order,

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, corner of Broadway and Depot, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

N. AMERMAN, Cashier.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will take place at the banking-house on Tuesday, the 10th of January, 1871.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1870.

THE ANNUAL election for fifteen Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking-house No. 253 Broadway, New-York, on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1871. Polls open from 2 till 3 o'clock P. M.

T. E. M. NEWELL, Cashier.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the New-York Masonic Association will be held on the 15th inst., at the office, No. 597 Broadway, at 8 P. M.

H. B. BROWNE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1871.

FINANCIAL.

Montclair Railway

NEW-JERSEY

7 PER CENT.

GOLD

1ST MORTGAGE BONDS,

INDORSED BY THE

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO

Midland Railroad Co.,

FOR SALE IN

DENOMINATIONS

OF

$1,000, $500 AND $100.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES EXCHANGED AT MARKET RATES.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND MAP.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
BANKERS,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.

---

7 PER CENT.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

Nashville and Decatur Railroad.

FOR PARTICULARS SEE TO-MORROW'S PAPER.

FOR SALE BY

Drexel, Winthrop & Co.,

NO. 32 WALL-ST.

N. Y. Guarantee and Indemnity Co,

No. 59 Broadway and Exchange-court.

BANKING HOUSE OF

Geo. Opdyke & Co

25 Nassau-st.,
CORNER OF CEDAR-st.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

GOLD AND GOLD DRAFTS promptly counted for. Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF

MEMPHIS CITY BONDS.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL,
MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 28, 1870.

$500,000 OF SIXTY-FIVE-YEAR GOLD BONDS of the City of Memphis, known as FUNDING BONDS OF 1870,

principal and interest payable in gold coin, as refunding certificates of the Board of Commissioners of the city, for the purpose of funding a like amount of the floating debt of the city, are now ready for delivery in exchange for any of the due debt at par. Interest will be saved from date.

BONDS, COUPONS, NOTES AND SCRIP,

from maturity until Nov. 1, 1870, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, at which date the interest upon the Bonds commences at the rate of six per cent. payable in gold, semi-annually, in the City of New-York, on the

FIRST DAY OF MAY AND NOVEMBER

in each year. The exchange can be made, as may be most convenient for the holders of the Bonds, at the office of the Comptroller, City Hall, Memphis, Tenn., or at the banking-house of P. M. MYERS & CO., No. 34 Pine-st., New-York, and MCKIM & CO., Bonds, Baltimore-street, Baltimore, Md.

JOHN JOHNSON, Mayor.

Returning to the above notice, we are now prepared to issue Gold Funding Bonds in exchange for any of the past due coupons of the above bonds.

P. M. MYERS & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 34 PINE-ST.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF the NEW-YORK NATIONAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, at the close of business on the 24th day of December, 1870:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$4,752,703 46
Overdrafts	726 25
United States bonds to secure circulation	800,000 00
United States bonds and securities on hand	$48,250 00
Due from approved reserve agents	241,700 24
Due from other banks and bankers	144,356 29
Banking-house	100,000 00
Current expenses	12,500 77
Taxes paid	15,000 00
Premiums	62,670 00
Cash items and stamps	5,000 00
Exchanges	276,226 61
Fractional currency and nickels	18,780 00
Specie, viz.: Coin	$44,760 84
Gold notes	207,200 00
Silver coin	6,200 81— 258,161 65
Legal tenders	710,055 81
Clearing-house certificates	100,000 00
Three per cent. certificates	165,000 00
Total	$8,716,130,611 46

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,500,000 00
Surplus fund	146,000 00
Discount	71,621 99
Exchange	1,622 94
Interest	46,000 00
Profit and loss	134,677 03
Circulation	782,077 00
Individual deposits	3,795,469 02
Certified checks	110,585 39
Cashier's checks	2,000 00
Due to national banks	3,197,847 41
Due to other banks and bankers	1,477,191 82
Total	$16,130,611 46

I, JOHN T. HILL, Cashier of the Ninth National Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

Correct. Attest:
THOMAS A. VYSE, Jr.,
J. Q. PREBLE,
CLEMENT S. PARSONS,
} Directors.

State of New-York, County of New-York; Sworn to and subscribed before me this day of January, 1871.

J. H. V. ARNOLD, Notary Public.

OFFICE OF HAMPSHIRE AND BALTIMORE COAL COMPANY, NO. 70 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a cash dividend of Two per Cent., payable on and after the 20th inst., free of Four per Cent., deliverable at same date. The transfer-book will be closed from 31st December until 10th January next.

SAMUHL M. POND, Treasurer.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house, No. 7 Bowery, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M.

G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1871, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS for this Bank will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January, 1871. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of the Relief Fire Insurance Company will be held at their office, No. 146 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 10th January, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

A MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage, in sums to suit, on improved and accessible unimproved City property, and mortgages cashed by V. K. STEVENSON & SON, Real Estate Brokers, No. 11 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE.

CHOICE

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,

PAYING

10 PER CENT. & OVER,

FREE OF ALL TAXES.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST COUPONS PAYABLE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER, BELOW PAR.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES

RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.

TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS OF ESTATES, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS SEEKING RELIABLE INVESTMENTS ARE PURCHASING THESE LOANS.

ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

BANKER, STOCKBROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 48 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST. A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

V. K. STEVENSON. V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

V. K. STEVENSON & SON,

No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

OFFER FOR SALE THE

SOUTH AND NORTH ALABAMA RAILROAD 8 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL IN GOLD,

GUARANTEED BY STATE OF ALABAMA.

Length of road from Montgomery to Decatur, 198 miles; 107 miles complete from Selma and 15 miles additional now on the ground, which will complete 122 miles, leaving but 61 to complete, upon which a large amount of work has been done. Land grant over 500,000 acres; road bed good, and through connections unnecessary.

Passenger and freight cars are now running over this road from Montgomery to Lime Kilns, which completes the 122 miles, and in 30 days more will have a business more than sufficient to meet the interest on all bonds issued.

The bond is three times secured.

First—By the mortgage on the land.

Second—By the guarantee of the State of Alabama.

Third—By the LARGE CAPITAL invested in the road.

Either of which is sufficient to secure the bonds. Price, 95 and accrued interest in currency, up to Jan. 6, after which date the bonds will be held at par.

For map, pamphlets, &c., apply to or address the Agents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK at the close of business on the 28th day of December, 1870:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$11,955,382 12
Overdrafts	3,600,000 00
United States bonds to secure circulation	250,000 00
United States bonds on hand	1,794,000 00
Due from approved reserve agents	1,144,356 29
Due from other national banks	109,648 99
Due from other banks and bankers	45,979 00
Banking-house	400,000 00
Current expenses	19,500 77
Cash items, checks on out-of-town bankers	17,240 00
Exchanges for Clearing-house	2,972,000 00
Bills of other national banks	45,000 00
Fractional currency	2,000 00
Specie, viz.: Coin	$1,000 00
Bonds, viz.: Coin	5,571 02
Gold treasury notes	61,000 00
Legal-tender notes	1,261,700 00
Three per cent. certificates	1,310,767 00
Three per cent. certificates	2,500,000 00
Total	$28,562,925 41

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$10,000,000 00
Surplus fund	2,000,000 00
Profit and loss	418,107 11
National bank circulation outstanding	4,424,000 00
Dividends unpaid	5,000 00
Individual deposits	1,667,700 49
Certified checks	2,240,000 77
United States deposits	122,577 04
Due to national banks	1,277,416 52
Due to other banks and bankers	784,023 68
Total	$28,562,925 41

I, HENRY P. VAIL, Cashier of the National Bank of Commerce in New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. P. VAIL, Cashier.

State of New-York, County of New-York; Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 31st day of December, 1870.

GEO. H. CARET, Notary Public.

Correct. Attest:
C. H. RUSSELL,
ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY,
GEO. T. ALDEN,
} Directors.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Dec. 24, 1870.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 25, 1871, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., to vote upon a proposition to aid in the construction of and leasing a line of railroad from Springfield to Cincinnati, Ohio, and upon a contract with the Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland Railroad Company for running, and business arrangements.

The transfer-books will be closed on the evening of Jan. 14, and re-opened Feb. 2, 1871.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY,
NO. 6 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,
New-York, Dec. 29, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders, for the election of trustees to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at this office on MONDAY, Jan. 9, 1871. The polls will be open from 11 M. to 1 P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from Dec. 31, 1870, to Jan. 10, 1871, both inclusive.

L. J. BELLONI, Jr.,
Secretary.

OFFICE METROPOLITAN GAS-LIGHT CO.,
BROADWAY AND CORTLANDT-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Metropolitan Gas-Light Company for election of Directors will be held on MONDAY, Jan. 9, 1871, at this office. Poll open from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

The transfer-book will be closed from the evening of Dec. 24, 1870, to the morning of Jan. 10, 1871.

WM. MEILBEHAM, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—THAT a meeting of the Stockholders of the New-York and Hempstead Plains Railroad Company will be held at the office of the said Company, No. 78 Broadway, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 11, 1871, at 11 o'clock M., at which will be submitted for consideration an agreement for the consolidation of said Company with the Hempstead and Rockaway Railroad Company.

THOS. C. GOETCHIUS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and Inspectors of the succeeding election, will be held at their banking house on TUESDAY, the 10th of January, 1871, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 6 to 11, inclusive.

ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 140 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 10th of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

OBAN HUDSON, Cashier.

AN ELECTION OF FIVE TRUSTEES of the New-York Palisade Dock Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 19 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., on the second WEDNESDAY of January proximo.

Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1870.

JAMES E. NICHOLSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE THUANTEPEC RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 194 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE shareholders of the Tehuantepec Railway Company for the choice of Directors, and to transact other business, will be held, at the office of the Company, at 12 o'clock, on Monday, Jan. 9, 1871.

SIMON STEVENS, President.

BOWERY NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the banking-house, on Jan. 17, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

THE OCEAN NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Bank for the ensuing year will be held at the banking-room, corner of Broadway and Barclay-st., on TUESDAY, the 10th of January next. Polls open from 12 o'clock to 1 P. M.

J. R. HARTSHORNE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this Company and for inspectors, will be held at the Company's office, No. 71 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1871, commencing at 12 o'clock M. and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this Bank will be held at the banking-rooms, Nos. 407 and 409 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1871, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK.—The annual election for fifteen directors of this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 194 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

GEORGE M. HARD, Cashier.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DESIRABLE IMproved and unimproved City, and Brooklyn improved real estate; mortgages promptly cashed; principals only dealt with.

WM. SINCLAIR, Jr., & CO., No. 2 Pine-st.

THE CHEAPEST FIRST-CLASS first mortgage New-York Railroad 7 per cent. bond in the market for sale by U. DOUBLEDAY, No. 9 Broad-st.

FINANCIAL.

8 per Cent. Interest

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

125 MILES COMPLETED, and in operation, the earnings on which are in excess of interest on the total issue. Grading finished, and ONLY 9 MILES OF TRACK LAID TO BE LAID TO COMPLETE THE ROAD. Mortgage at the rate of $16,500 per mile. Price 97½ and accrued interest. We unhesitatingly recommend these, and will furnish maps and pamphlets upon application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
No. 44 Exchange-pl.
TANNER & CO.,
No. 11 Wall-st.

ORDERS'

SHIPPING.

THE ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS
Sail every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY to and from Glasgow and Derry. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark, as America, as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS. "EXTRA" STEAMERS.
Circassia.....Sat. Jan. 7 | Europia.....Wed. Jan. 25
Australia.....Sat. Jan. 14 | Tyrian.....Wed. Feb. 8
Britannia.....Sat. Jan. 21 | Britannia.....Wed. Feb. 22
India.....Sat. Jan. 28 | Love.....Wed. March 8
Cannibia.....Sat. Feb. 4 | Tyrian.....Wed. March 22
Europia.....Sat. Feb. 11 | Britannia.....Wed. April 5
and every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:
First Cabin, $80 and $70, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $120.
Second cabin accommodations, $50.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $30.
Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

ERMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Jan. 7, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK, (via Halifax,)
Tuesday, Jan. 10, 1 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.Saturday, Jan. 14, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Jan. 21, 2 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
PAYABLE IN GOLD.
1st Cabin.....$70 | Steerage.....$30
To London.....80 | To London.....35
To Halifax, N. S.....30 | To Halifax, N. S.....15
Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Bremen, Hamburg, and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
Tarifa, Wednes., Jan. 4 | Siberia, Thursday, Jan. 19
Samaria, Thursday, Jan. 5 | Cuba, Wednesday, Jan. 25
Algeria, Wednes., Jan. 11 | Aleppo, Thursday, Jan. 26
Caledonia, Thurs., Jan. 12 | Russia, Wednesday, Feb. 1
Abyssinia, Wednes., Jan. 18 | Batavia, Thursday, Feb. 2
via Halifax.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday and Saturday steamers, Plate Glass Saloons, $100 gold. Second Cabin, $60, gold.
First Cabin to Paris.....$145, gold.
By the Thursday steamers:
First Cabin, $80, gold, or its currency.
Second Cabin, $60, gold, or its currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of Lading given for Halifax, Glasgow, Liverpool, London, and other ports on the Continent and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage to the Company's Office, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIPS PARTHIA and SAMARIA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 1 P. M. on THURSDAY, Jan. 5.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM-SHIP ABYSSINIA, SAILING 18th January, will call at Halifax.
Cabin passage to Halifax, $20 gold.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY,
as follows:
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS...Jan. 11, at 9 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. POSSITER...Jan. 18, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. J. W. FRANCIS...
Jan. 25, at 9 A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHITEHEAD...Jan. 25, at 11 A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PERIN.....Feb. 1, at 3½ P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. G. DUNCAN.....Feb. 8, at 9 A. M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. P. FREEMAN. Feb. 15, at 3½ P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 47 North River.
THE QUEEN, Thomson, Saturday, Jan. 7, at 3 P. M.
ERIN, Riggs, Saturday, Jan. 14, at 10 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and upwards, currency; steerage, $30 currency.
Passage to Glasgow from Liverpool, Queenstown or Londonderry, $75 currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
P. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
VILLE DE PARIS.....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 18
WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY, Jan. 28
For freight or passage apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 69 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
Cabin.....$150 | Steerage.....$80
$125 to $170.
according to the location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries during the passage.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon
ON 2ND AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH,
except when these days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
JAN. 20, CHALLENGE, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. CAVERLY.
Departure of 20th every month will touch at San Juan Guatemala and Punta Arenas.
CITY OF AMERICA will leave San Francisco Feb. 5, 1871, for China and Japan.
All freight for San Francisco will go fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Thursday, Jan. 19.
Freight for Central and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Wednesday, Jan. 25, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 2nd of every month:
MERRIMACK, Capt. Webb, Jan. 2.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. R. L. THELEFSEN, Feb. 2.
And
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. C. B. SLOCUM, March 2.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer ISONDIEGA, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, will sail Jan. 5 at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.— New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving New-York, Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF MEXICO, Thursday, Jan. 5
CLEOPATRA, Friday.....Wednesday, Jan. 11
CITY OF MERIDA, Dealaz.....Saturday, Jan. 28
CLEOPATRA, Phillips.....Tuesday, Feb. 7
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 81 Broadway.
Cleopatra goes to Havana only; takes no passengers.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA POSTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHESEBROUGH, TUESDAY, Jan. 3, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 48 Liberty-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Jan. 7, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Jan. 7, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 32 Wall-st.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Jan. 10, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 51 and 52 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PERCENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points in
C. D. OWENS,
Agent A. & G. R. R., | GEORGE YONGE,
No. 22 Broadway. | Agent C. R. R.,
No. 400 Broadway.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO.
FOR NEW-CASTLE, DEL., AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.
Pier foot of Barclay-st., North River.
The new and first-class steamer C. COE will leave for Lewes, Del., Monday and Thursday, at 4 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leaves Lewes Wednesdays and Saturdays at 4 P. M.
For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can attend the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from the multiplicity of annoying troubles, inspection of passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodations, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and as a shield of armor, against which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue Laffitte, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Old Line. Low freight.
The well-known first-class side-wheel steam-ship
WEYBOSSET,
Capt. J. SEARS,
will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 7, at 2 P. M. Freight taken for Mobile, Galveston, Lavaca, Indianola and all points on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, to be reshipped at New-Orleans.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 48 Liberty-st.

Steam-ship LODONA will follow, from Pier No. 39 East River, SATURDAY, Jan. 14.
C. H. MALLORY & CO., No. 129 Maiden-lane.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Capt. S. VAN SICK.....Jan. 5
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, (via Nassau) Jan. 12
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS.....Jan. 19
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned under the firm name of FEARING & CAMPBELL is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the partners may sign in liquidation.
No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York, Dec. 31, 1870. | H. S. FEARING, JOHN CAMPBELL, GEORGE B. FEARING,

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT the undersigned have formed a limited partnership in the City of New-York, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York.
That the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is CAMPBELL & RICHMOND.
That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such partnership, is buying and selling gold, silver, bonds and other securities, procuring loans on commission, being the general business of Stock and Exchange Brokers in the City of New-York.
That the names of all the general and special partners interested in such partnership are John Campbell, who resides in the City of New-York, the State of New-Jersey, Edwin Richmond, who resides in the City and County of New-York, who are the General Partners therein, Henry S. Fearing, who resides in the City and County of New-York, who are the Special Partners therein.
That the said Henry S. Fearing has contributed as capital to the common stock the sum of fifty thousand dollars, and the said George B. Fearing has contributed as capital to the common stock the sum of fifty thousand dollars.
That the said partnership is to commence upon the 1st day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and to terminate upon the 1st day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.
Dated at the City of New-York, this twenty-ninth day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy.
JOHN CAMPBELL,
DAVID RICHMOND,
H. S. FEARING,
GEORGE B. FEARING.
U. S. 5 ct. Rev. stamp cancelled.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of F. D. COBB & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
F. D. COBB,
DANIEL COBB,
M. F. HAZEN,
CHARLES A. LAMBARD.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership for continuing the business at the same place, under the same firm name, F. D. COBB & CO.
F. D. COBB,
CHARLES A. LAMBARD.
No. 19 BROAD-st., New-York, Jan. 2, 1871.

The undersigned will continue the stock commission business at No. 19 Broad-st.
M. F. HAZEN.
JAN. 2, 1871.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of GRANT & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign the firm name in liquidation.
R. S. GRANT.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870. JOHN CHILD.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm name of
GRANT & CO.
and will transact a general banking and stock commission business, at No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.
R. SUYDAM GRANT.
GEO. ST. JOHN SHEFFIELD.
EDWARD SIMMONS.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1871.

DISSOLUTION.
The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of CARPENTER & MOTT, of No. 107 Maiden-lane, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.
C. R. CARPENTER.
J. W. MOTT.
Dec. 31, 1870.

J. W. MOTT will continue the business hereafter at the above place.

COPARTNERSHIP.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm name of H. JUDSON HAWLEY & CO., for the transaction of a banking and commission business in Government securities, bonds, stocks, gold, exchange, and mercantile paper, at No. 59 Wall-st.
H. JUDSON HAWLEY,
ALFRED W. BARTLETT.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1871.

OFFICE OF BOGERT & WHITE, } NO. 12 BROAD-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870. }
DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of BOGERT & WHITE, between CHARLES J. BOGERT and SAMUEL WHITE, Jr., is this day dissolved, by reason of the death of Mr. SAMUEL WHITE, Jr. The undersigned will continue to carry on the Commission Stock Brokerage business, on his own account, at No. 12 Broad-st.
CHARLES J. BOGERT.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.

ALEXANDER TAYLOR, JR., WITHDRAWS from our firm this day. The business will be continued as heretofore.
TAYLORS BROTHERS,
No. 17 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1871.

ALEXANDER TAYLOR RESUMES business this day, in his own name, ALEXANDER TAYLOR, JR., (late of Taylors Brothers,) under firm name of
ALEXANDER TAYLOR & SON,
No. 59 Broadway,
Corner of Exchange-place.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1871.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—GOODWIN H. V. LEAVITT becomes a partner in our firm from this date, and the business will be continued under the name of LEAVITT, GOULD & CO.
LEAVITT & GOULD,
No. 51 Exchange-place.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of MORRIS & BRAMAN, is this day dissolved by its own limitation. Either party will sign in liquidation.
EDWARD L. MORRIS.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870. JOHN A. BRAMAN.

WE HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED with us in business JAMES C. BROUDEST and L. CAMPBELL MCINTOSH. The style of the firm will remain as heretofore.
LANCASTER, BROWN & CO.,
No. 23 Nassau-st.
JAN. 2, 1871.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL CONTINUE the wholesale coal business at No. 111 Broadway, New-York, (Room No. 6, of Trinity Building.)
EDWARD L. MORRIS.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1871.

OFFICE OF JOHN MUNROE & CO., } BANKERS, No. 8 Wall-st. }
MR. EDWARD TUCK BECOMES A partner in our respective firms in Paris and New-York, from this date.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1871.

NOTICE.—MR. HOWELL L. WILLIAMS, JR., withdraws from our firm, owing to ill-health; and Mr. WARNER J. ROBERTS is admitted as a partner from this date.
SHEPPARD GANDY & CO.
JAN. 2, 1871.

M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1871.
MR. EDWARD L. GOODWIN HAS this day been admitted as partner in our house.
M. K. JESUP & CO.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.

MR. WILLIAM B. PHIPPS WITHDRAWS THIS DAY from our firms in New-York, Philadelphia and Paris.
DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.

MR. FRANCIS E. ARNOLD HAS BEEN admitted a partner in our firm.
ARNOLD, STURGES & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1871.

THE FIRM OF HAYWARD & COLEMAN is dissolved.
SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31, 1870.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY.
A fine assortment of
REAL LACE GOODS,
FRENCH AND SCOTCH EMBROIDERIES,
EMBROIDERED LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
HOUSE-KEEPING AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, BOOKS, &c.,
At Popular Prices.
R. H. MACY,
14th-st. and 6th-av.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE FIRST GRAND CELEBRATION
OF THE FEAST OF THE EPIPHANY,
In the Church of the Epiphany, on 23d-st., near 5th-av., will take place on FRIDAY, Jan. 6, 1871. Solemn High Mass, with exposition of the blessed sacrament, according to the rules of the forty hours' devotion, to commence at 10½ A. M. Sermon by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. HUBBELL. Music by the distinguished choir of the church, aided by a numerous chorus: Mrs. Tradway, nee Prentiss, soprano; Miss Sayers, contralto; Mr. Alves, tenor; Mr. D'Hendeles, bass. Organist and director, Maestro Giovanni Aberle, whose "Solemn Mass No. 3," composed for the occasion will be performed. Solemn vespers at 7½ P. M., with sermon by Rev. Dr. BYRES. On Saturday, solemn high mass at 10½ A. M. Benediction at 8½ P. M. The forty hours' devotion will be brought to a close on Sunday at the solemn high mass at 10½ A. M. The blessed sacrament will be in solemn exposition from the high mass on Friday till the high mass on Sunday. The church to be open meanwhile from 6 A. M. to 9½ P. M.

WEEK OF PRAYER.—UNION PRAYER-meeting, Broadway Tabernacle Church, corner 34th-st. and 4th-av., every morning this week, from 10½ to 11 o'clock. Subject THIS (Thursday) MORNING—The Outpouring of the Holy Spirit.

SAVINGS BANKS.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK.
No. 565 6th-av. Booth's Theatre.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.,
and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8.
Money deposited ON OR BEFORE JAN. 20 will draw interest FROM JAN. 1.
Interest at 7 per cent. per annum will be paid on all sums remaining in bank Jan. 1, deposited on or before July 20 and Oct. 20, 1870. Also, AN EXTRA DIVIDEND of 1 per cent. on all sums of $1,000 and under, deposited before AUG. 1, 1869.
If not withdrawn, interest will be credited this account and draw interest from Jan. 1, same as a deposit of money.
WILLIAM M. GILES, President.
ISAAC S. BARRIOT, Secretary.

SOWERY SAVINGS BANK.
NEW-YORK, December, 1870.
Interest will be paid to depositors, at the rate of Six (6) per Cent. on all sums from Five Dollars to Two Thousand Dollars; and on all sums exceeding Two Thousand Dollars, Five (5) per Cent. upon such excess of deposits, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, and payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 16, 1871.
All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from Jan. 1.
By order of the Trustees.
THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. GOODSELL, Secretary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
No. 644 BROADWAY, CORNER BLEECKER-ST., Dec. 16, 1870.
The trustees of this institution have declared the Fortieth Semi-annual Dividend, on all deposits by the rules entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, payable on and after the third Monday in January. Also an extra dividend of One-half of One per Cent. out of the accumulated surplus, payable at the same time.
Dividends not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit.
E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SORELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Deposits made on or before 10th of January will draw interest from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
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WILL MURDER OUT?

The Secret of the Binghamton Tragedy Disclosed.

Bullof, the Veteran Burglar, on Trial for His Life—The Story of the Crime and the Pursuit—Wonderful Chainwork of Circumstantial Evidence Woven About the Prisoner—The Romantic Life of an Outlaw.

From Our Special Correspondent.

BINGHAMTON, Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1871.

This old and usually quiet borough city is greatly excited with the dawn of the new year, by a murder trial that has in it enough of the terribly dramatic to move even a community as accustomed as New-York to such horrors from the even tenor of its daily life. It is not strange therefore, that the Court-house is just now the centre of attraction to all classes, luring the farmer from his fields, the lawyer from his briefs, the physician from his patients, the artisan from his bench, and the scholar from his studies. No more brutal crime than the was ever committed, and no criminal was ever surrounded with more of the tragically romantic than EDWARD RULLOFF alias Edward C. Howard alias Edward Lawrie, the culprit on trial.

THE STORY OF THE CRIME.

During the night of the 17th of August last the store of D. M. & E. G. HALSEEY, in the town of Binghamton, containing a general assortment of merchandise, as is usual in country places, was entered by burglars, who opened the front door by boring holes in it, so that they could reach the lock from the inside. As soon as they had entered they removed their shoes and opened the doors giving access to the rear yard, which reached down to the Susquehanna River. They then began removing their plunder from the store to this yard, and succeeded in getting there, in large bags, which they had brought with them, and which nobody but the professional burglar was ever known to possess, a large quantity of silks, valued in the aggregate at $3,000. This operation naturally consumed much time and involved the making of some little noise, as they used no lights except perhaps that of a bull's-eye lantern, and they would occasionally stumble over some object in the crowded store-room. But FREDERICK A. MERWICK and GILBERT BURROWS, two clerks who slept in the building, had not been awakened by all this uproar, and it was not until the burglars had returned after removing all the silks, that they made some unusual noise which disturbed the slumber of the clerks. Reading from their beds and into the store at the same moment, they caught the burglars just as they were going out the back door, and, snatching up a large iron bar used for opening boxes, dealt the last of the retreating unfreeders a terrible blow over the forehead, inflicting a lacerated wound, and felling him to the floor. He cried for help as he fell, and two men rushed back from the yard, one of whom fired a pistol-shot which struck and killed MERWICK, one of the clerks. The fallen burglar had meantime regained his feet, and, instantly after the shot was fired, the three men ran off down the yard toward the river, and disappeared in the darkness.

LOOKING FOR THE MURDERERS.

The survivor of this terrible scene instantly gave the alarm, and in a little while the shocked town was all astir. Hundreds of men were searching everywhere for the marauders who had left behind them the plunder they had removed to the yard, one carpet-bag, their shoes and other articles. After a long search an old man of respectable appearance, but for the moment of strange and disturbed aspect was found concealed in a remote out-house and taken into custody. An inquest was held and every thing possible was done to connect this man, who soon became known as EDWARD RULLOFF, with the crime, but there was no evidence against him except the fact that he was a stranger, and concealed himself, so that at last he was discharged. But just at this moment, up to which no trace of the other two men had been discovered on the Susquehanna River gave up its dead, as two bodies floated to the surface from the bottom of a deep hole midway of the stream, and close to the saw-mill from Binghamton to the opposite shores. Both bodies were those of young men, strangers in the place—one was bare-footed and the other had a pair of shoes on. Their pockets were searched, and in those of one of them were found burglar tools, among which was a bit which exactly fitted the holes in the door of the store, and on the forehead of the other was the wound made by the iron bar. It was evident that fate had cheated the law of its due in the cases of at least two of those concerned in the tragedy, but where was the third outlaw? RULLOFF was rearrested, and confronted with the dead bodies, but he viewed them with callous indifference, and affirmed that he had never seen either of them in life; the instincts of the community declared he was the third man, and more than ever the popular opinion rose from any hope of securing a conviction, he was remanded to prison. The clerk who swore positively to the two dead men was uncertain as to the live one, but some time after another of the carpet-bags was found in Conklin field, in which were found papers, which identified Mr. FRED W. HOPKINS, the Keen Detective Police force of New-York on the search for evidence. It was his first necessity to prove the identity of the drowned men, and his success in every case in which he was employed is a matter of history. Meanwhile the two carpet-bags were identified by the keeper of the Exchange Hotel, where they had been left by RULLOFF, and Detective Felix Barnard, of the Binghamton Police Force, he succeeded in such a manner as to excite expectations.

A CHAIN WORK OF CIRCUMSTANCES.

Capt. HEDDEN and Detective REILLEY, whom Mr. HOPKINS had employed to work upon this case, and they at last unraveled many mysteries and laid bare lives of crime cloaked by assumed respectability. Such signal success as crowned their efforts rarely falls to the lot of detective experience, because such patience and common sense in dealing with isolated facts is rarely displayed. It is not proper to state exactly how the information received was obtained by HEDDEN and REILLEY, and the reader must be content with knowing that by the aid of these officers Mr. HOPKINS is about to present an almost impregnable case to the jury just impaneled. He is prepared to prove who the dead men were, and to trace them, step by step, for months prior to the tragedy, and to show how EDWARD RULLOFF was for years the confidential associate of CHARLES M. JARVIS alias Curtis, and WILLIAM J. DEXTER, who were drowned in the Susquehanna River on the night of the 17th of August, one of whom had the tell-tale mark of the iron bar on his forehead, and the other the condemnatory bit in his pocket, and both of whom had been recognized as two of those engaged in the crime.

Mr. HOPKINS will show that, for eighteen months prior to the Binghamton murder, RULLOFF, under the name of Laurie, and JARVIS under that of Curtis, held possession of a furnished house in No. 170 Third-avenue, rented of a family named JACOBS, during which time they were several times absent for some weeks, and upon their return gave out that they had been engaged in real estate operations in the West. But, during all this time, the ostensible regular business of RULLOFF was a branch of insurance of several of which he was a master; and it was also understood that he was preparing a comprehensive and exhaustive work upon language, which was indeed the fact. Mr. HOPKINS will further show that the mother of DEXTER owns a house in Brooklyn, and that for some time RULLOFF, under the name of Edward C. Howard, collected the rents to satisfy a mortgage. He will also show that CURTIS was confined in a Pennsylvania prison for a robbery of silk thread in Philadelphia, and that shortly after the crime was committed, RULLOFF, under the name of Howard, had a lot of silk thread dyed in Thirty-fifth street, by which its value was depreciated $300. Having thus established the former acquaintance of the prisoners with the dead men, it will be further shown that RULLOFF left the house on Third-avenue at 6 o'clock on the morning of Monday Aug. 15, and CURTIS an hour earlier, since which time neither of them have been seen there. But, still more important, two of the mate of shoes found in the store will be positively identified as having been worn by these two men, when they left that house on that morning. But, not content with this array of damning proof, the prosecution will prove that one of the old man's feet as malformed so that one of the shoes found in the store will fit that foot, and no other in the world. Further still, the two carpet-bags will be positively identified in Court as the property of RULLOFF and CURTIS, which they had with them when they left No. 170 Third-avenue on their last predatory expedition.

THE ONLY CLUE, AND HOW IT WAS FOLLOWED.

Crime has rarely been more completely cloaked or more patiently unmasked than in this remarkable case. When Mr. HOPKINS went to New-York he had only the single clue of a carpet-bag left behind by one of the murderers, and bearing the name of WM. THOMAS, Attorney, at No. 9 Court-street, Brooklyn. This led to the identification of the bags as those left by RULLOFF and CURTIS, and to the discovery of the latter's residence with DEXTER, and thus discovered, and the overjoyed but also overworked District-Attorney HOPKINS came back to his office, leaving the further working of the case in New-York to Capt. HEDDEN and Detective REILLEY, with whom he left two keys fitting doors in rooms house in Third-avenue. During an interview with JOHN DEXTER, brother of the drowned burglar, forced upon that person at the tumble-down house at the dawn of an October morning, REILLEY forced from him the address of a woman known as MAGGIE, living at No. 76 Carmine-street, who had been housekeeper for RULLOFF, as he knew where he lived. Capt. HEDDEN and REILLEY instantly visited her, and, failing by subterfuge to get any information from her, as she was then aware of the murder, finally declared their true character, and demanded the important fact, which they gave, by telling them that RULLOFF and JARVIS, alias Curtis, lived at No. 170 Third-avenue. The officers instantly proceeded thither, and to their great joy opened the street door with the night-key taken from RULLOFF's pocket, and amazed the JACOBS family by announcing their mission and the true character of the lodgers. Upon searching the rooms they found many burglar's tools, including jimmies, dark lanterns and masks, but MAGGIE had removed, two days before, some articles which Mr. HOPKINS had much desired to get. One was a shoe which had been worn by RULLOFF, but all of these she had sent into the street and they were irreparably lost. The other was the manuscript book on language, written by RULLOFF, under the name of Semrio, which she had removed to her house in Carmine-street, where Capt. HEDDEN seized it.

A DRAMATIC TRIAL.

With these discoveries and seizures, all absolutely essential evidence had been obtained. The keen lawyer and erudite philologist of sixty-five years in the Binghamton prison had been changed by the detective's art into a marauder at war with society for forty years. The bloated bodies cast out by the Susquehanna had been proved to be those of ape pupils of the great master in crime, and the quiet retreat of the sedate and gentle linguist in Third-avenue was shown to be a den of outlaws. The lines of three lives were found to cross and interlock through years of knavery, and these three lives were those of the aged prisoner, and of his two youthful associates, DEXTER and JARVIS. As a case of circumstantial evidence, it is complete; and the presence of Hon. M. H. OPDENBAIN, Attorney-General of the State, who comes to lead the prosecution, is more a matter of éclat than necessity. The industry and zeal of Mr. HOPKINS has so thoroughly prepared the case that there is little left for eminent counsel to accomplish. There is a belief, however, that the trial is to be a long and costly one, as RULLOFF will fight hard for his life, and although he has counsel engaged, will, it is thought, take the lead himself in his defense, as he did many years ago when arraigned upon an indictment for abduction and murder, which was the only time in his life he was ever compelled to confront the law until now. Then he successful by awarding off punishment by the interposition of legal quibbles, and it is certain that he will not now allow an atom of testimony to be introduced against him which is not warranted by the rules of evidence. Public feeling is arrayed with singular intensity against him, but he will not, for that reason, be abashed or cowed. Almost every inhabitant of the city believes him to be a principal in the murder of MERWICK, but he will not, for that fact, the less stubbornly assert his perfect innocence. The facts which have been dug up in the path of his tortuous career, have an ugly look, but he will not, therefore, be likely to be unlearn in his endeavors to convince Judge and jury that his life has been free from stain. Shrewd, experienced, in a certain way, and to some extent learned, he is prepared to do better battle for his life than any indicted burglar-murderer ever did before.

The case was called for trial before Judge MONCRIEF, of Seneca Falls, and Judge HOOKNOOK, of the Supreme Court. Mr. GEORGE BECKER, counsel for the prisoner, moved for a postponement of the trial, which was denied by the Court. The case will therefore proceed to-morrow morning, and will probably occupy several days.

E. C.

CRIME IN THE CITY.

Important Charge by Judge Medford—Testimony of the Work of the Knave in the Criminal Courts—Decision of Judge Barnard.

The January term of the Court of General Sessions opened yesterday, Judge DOWLING presiding. A long charge was made to the Grand Jury, containing numerous interesting items about crime in this City during the past year. The annual statistics, compiled by Mr. HENRY VANDERVOORT, the well-known Clerk of the Court, were submitted to Judge DOWLING's charge, which is as follows:

Mr. Richard O'Gorman, Counsel for the Corporation of the City of New-York, will make complaint to the Grand Jury touching violations of the Election laws; also to laws relating to the collection of illegal fees by public officers, and to an act passed March 3, 1860, to prevent frauds in the sale of tickets upon vessels. It will be my duty also to inform you that if you find an indictment against a person for a felony, the law does not permit you to disclose the fact, except to the Court and District-Attorney, until after such persons shall have been arrested. If you do, remember you will be guilty of misdemeanor. It is unjust a gentleman, on the opening of each term of this Court for the presiding Judge to offer a few general observations to the Grand Jury in reference to their duties and the solemn responsibilities devolving upon them. As I look upon the gentlemen at present constituting that body, I recognize many who from past experience must indeed be fully acquainted with the obligations assumed by Grand Jurors; it would, therefore, I think, be superfluous for me to make a lengthened address as regards those obligations. Suffice it to say, that by the simple fulfilment of the oath which has just been administered, you will have at once discharged your entire duty to the State, to the accused, and to your own consciences. I may be permitted, however, on this occasion, to say, that it is with great satisfaction that I invite your attention for the moment to the criminal statistics of the county during the year which has just passed away. The official record of the trials, convictions and sentences in the three Criminal Courts of this City, during the last twelve months, are as follows:

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

The Court of Special Sessions, a tribunal well known for its honest and rapid dispatch of all the misdemeanors perpetrated in the City and County of New-York, gives us the following: The total number of cases disposed of by this Court were 5,396. The convictions amounted to 3,349; the acquittals, 464; while 1,073 were discharged on account of the non-appearance and withdrawal of prosecutors, and 20 cases were sent to the General Sessions for trial. Of those convicted, 1,582 were sent to the Penitentiary for various terms, 811 were sent to the City Prison, 87 to the House of Refuge, 523 were fined, and 327 were sent to the several juvenile reformatories; 1,316 convicted of petit larceny, 794 acquitted, and 453 discharged for failure of evidence; 1,005 convicted of assault and battery, 217 acquitted, and 1,019 discharged for failure of evidence; 18 convicted of keeping disorderly houses, 3 acquitted, and 16 discharged for failure of evidence; 2 convicted of violating Health laws, 9 acquitted, and 3 discharged for failure of evidence; 239 convicted for cruelty to animals, 20 acquitted, and 24 discharged for failure of evidence; 11 convicted of false pretenses and 1 acquitted; 9 convicted of carrying burglar's tools; 15 convicted of picking pockets, 3 acquitted, and 4 discharged for failure of evidence; 95 convictions for other misdemeanors, 18 acquittals and 54 discharges.

OYER AND TERMINER.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer, presided over by the Justices of the Supreme Court, gives the following list of cases, placed on the calendar by the District-Attorney: 100 prisoners, charged with felony, were disposed of, 69 of whom were convicted, and 14 were acquitted. There were 8 trials for homicides, which resulted as follows: 3 were convicted of murder in the first degree; 2 of manslaughter, first degree; 1 of manslaughter, second degree, and 2 of manslaughter, third degree; 2 convictions for assault with intent to kill, and 3 acquittals for a similar offense; 4 convictions for an assault with intent to rob; 1 conviction for an assault with a dangerous weapon; 5 convictions for robbery in the first degree, and 1 acquittal; 1 conviction for burglary in the first degree; 9 convictions for burglary in the third degree, and 2 acquittals; 8 convictions for grand larceny, 3 acquittals; 6 convictions of attempt to commit grand larceny; 2 convicted of petit larceny from the person, and 1 acquittal; 17 convicted of petit larceny; 1 convicted of forgery, third degree, and 1 acquitted; 2 convicted of forgery, and 3 acquitted; 1 convicted of embezzlement; 1 of receiving stolen goods; 5 convicted of assault and battery, and 1 for violation of Election laws.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

In the Court of General Sessions there were 986 cases of felony disposed of, there being 769 convictions and 217 acquittals. There were 15 cases of homicide, which resulted as follows: 5 tried for murder—1 convicted; and 3 acquitted; 3 tried for manslaughter in the first degree, and both acquitted; 1 tried for manslaughter in the second degree, and convicted; 4 tried for manslaughter, third degree, and all convicted; 3 tried for manslaughter, fourth degree, and all convicted; 1 convicted of assault with intent to kill, and 16 acquitted; 23 convicted of assault with dangerous weapons, with intent to do bodily harm; 2 convicted of assault with intentsto rob; 4 convicted of assault with intent to rape; 1 convicted of assault with intent to steal; 30 convicted of robbery in the first degree, and 19 acquitted; 3 convicted of rape and 6 acquitted; 27 convicted of larceny from the person, and 3 acquitted; 4 convicted of attempt to commit larceny from the person; 7 convicted of burglary in the first degree, and 11 acquitted; 13 convicted of burglary in the second degree, and 11 acquitted; 78 convicted of burglary in the third degree, and 26 acquitted; 109 convicted of attempts to commit burglary; 154 convicted of grand larceny, and 105 acquitted; 126 convicted of attempt to commit grand larceny; 12 convicted of false pretenses, and 3 acquitted; 17 convicted of receiving stolen goods, and 8 acquitted; 9 convicted of embezzlement and 2 acquitted; 3 convicted of bigamy; 1 convicted of perjury; 6 convicted of petit larceny, and 5 acquitted; 24 convicted of assault and battery, and 4 acquitted; 3 convicted of accessory to felony before the fact; 1 convicted for carrying burglars' tools in the night time; 1 convicted for carrying concealed weapons on his person; 1 convicted of aiding prisoners to escape; 1 convicted of cruelty to animals, and 1 convicted of prize-fighting. It may also add, that during the year 1870 five males were sentenced to be executed for murder in the first degree. JACK RETHOLDS was executed on Friday, 8th day of April, 1870. The sentence of THOMAS SHERIDAN was committed by the Governor to imprisonment in the State Prison for life. There are now under sentence of death, viz.: JOHN PURCELL, LAURENCE SULLIVAN and JOHN THOMAS. There were 449 males and 36 females sent to the State Prison. The aggregate number of years which those prisoners must serve out are 2,021, and one month. JOHN GLASS, for manslaughter in the first degree, was sentenced for life. There were 137 males and 21 females sent to the Penitentiary; 26 boys and 1 girl to the House of Refuge; 1,789 indictments were filed by the Grand Jury; 165 complaints dismissed by the Grand Jury and 1,624 were convicted of petit larceny, 794 acquitted, and 453 discharged for failure of evidence; 1,005 convicted of assault and battery, 217 acquitted, and 1,019 discharged for failure of evidence; 18 convicted of keeping disorderly houses, 3 acquitted, and 16 discharged for failure of evidence; 2 convicted of violating Health laws, 9 acquitted, and 3 discharged for failure of evidence; 239 convicted for cruelty to animals, 20 acquitted, and 24 discharged for failure of evidence; 11 convicted of false pretenses and 1 acquitted; 9 convicted of carrying burglar's tools; 15 convicted of picking pockets, 3 acquitted, and 4 discharged for failure of evidence; 95 convictions for other misdemeanors, 18 acquittals and 54 discharges.

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COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

In the Court of General Sessions there were 986 cases of felony disposed of, there being 769 convictions and 217 acquittals. There were 15 cases of homicide, which resulted as follows: 5 tried for murder—1 convicted; and 3 acquitted; 3 tried for manslaughter in the first degree, and both acquitted; 1 tried for manslaughter in the second degree, and convicted; 4 tried for manslaughter, third degree, and all convicted; 3 tried for manslaughter, fourth degree, and all convicted; 1 convicted of assault with intent to kill, and 16 acquitted; 23 convicted of assault with dangerous weapons, with intent to do bodily harm; 2 convicted of assault with intentsto rob; 4 convicted of assault with intent to rape; 1 convicted of assault with intent to steal; 30 convicted of robbery in the first degree, and 19 acquitted; 3 convicted of rape and 6 acquitted; 27 convicted of larceny from the person, and 3 acquitted; 4 convicted of attempt to commit larceny from the person; 7 convicted of burglary in the first degree, and 11 acquitted; 13 convicted of burglary in the second degree, and 11 acquitted; 78 convicted of burglary in the third degree, and 26 acquitted; 109 convicted of attempts to commit burglary; 154 convicted of grand larceny, and 105 acquitted; 126 convicted of attempt to commit grand larceny; 12 convicted of false pretenses, and 3 acquitted; 17 convicted of receiving stolen goods, and 8 acquitted; 9 convicted of embezzlement and 2 acquitted; 3 convicted of bigamy; 1 convicted of perjury; 6 convicted of petit larceny, and 5 acquitted; 24 convicted of assault and battery, and 4 acquitted; 3 convicted of accessory to felony before the fact; 1 convicted for carrying burglars' tools in the night time; 1 convicted for carrying concealed weapons on his person; 1 convicted of aiding prisoners to escape; 1 convicted of cruelty to animals, and 1 convicted of prize-fighting. It may also add, that during the year 1870 five males were sentenced to be executed for murder in the first degree. JACK RETHOLDS was executed on Friday, 8th day of April, 1870. The sentence of THOMAS SHERIDAN was committed by the Governor to imprisonment in the State Prison for life. There are now under sentence of death, viz.: JOHN PURCELL, LAURENCE SULLIVAN and JOHN THOMAS. There were 449 males and 36 females sent to the State Prison. The aggregate number of years which those prisoners must serve out are 2,021, and one month. JOHN GLASS, for manslaughter in the first degree, was sentenced for life. There were 137 males and 21 females sent to the Penitentiary; 26 boys and 1 girl to the House of Refuge; 1,789 indictments were filed by the Grand Jury; 165 complaints dismissed by the Grand Jury and 1,624 were convicted of petit larceny, 794 acquitted, and 453 discharged for failure of evidence; 1,005 convicted of assault and battery, 217 acquitted, and 1,019 discharged for failure of evidence; 18 convicted of keeping disorderly houses, 3 acquitted, and 16 discharged for failure of evidence; 2 convicted of violating Health laws, 9 acquitted, and 3 discharged for failure of evidence; 239 convicted for cruelty to animals, 20 acquitted, and 24 discharged for failure of evidence; 11 convicted of false pretenses and 1 acquitted; 9 convicted of carrying burglar's tools; 15 convicted of picking pockets, 3 acquitted, and 4 discharged for failure of evidence; 95 convictions for other misdemeanors, 18 acquittals and 54 discharges.

OYER AND TERMINER.

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and was very intimate with him; he was always very careful in the disposition of his papers, and invariably kept them locked up; for the past two or three years I have seen him write very frequently, and am familiar with his signature; I could not swear positively whether this signature attached to the will was in his handwriting or not; in twenty years I never saw him write so uniformly; his writing was generally more nervous and twitching.

Cross-examined by Mr. ANTHON—I had nothing to do with the purchase of the house in Madison-avenue; he exchanged his property in Broadway for it.

Adjourned until Monday.

A NEW-YEAR'S MURDER.

A Young Man Killed with a Bottle—Fatal Result of an Affray.

At a late hour on Monday, the Twenty-eighth Precinct Police were notified by THOS. J. CARR, of No. 180 West Fourth-street, that his brother-in-law, JOSEPH W. CRAWFORD, aged eighteen, had expired a few minutes before in a very sudden manner, before any medical aid could be summoned. As Mr. CARR expressed the opinion that death had resulted from heart disease, and requested an inquest, Capt. MCCONNELL notified Coroner KERRAN, who directed Dr. WOOSTER BEACH to make a post-mortem examination of the body of deceased, in order that the precise cause of death could be determined. When the physician made the autopsy, he discovered a fracture of the temporal bone, the result of violence. The fact was communicated to Capt. MCCONNELL, who proceeded to investigate the case, and succeeded in ascertaining that CRAWFORD, the dead man, had been making a night of Monday afternoon, and became under the influence of liquor. He happened to go into the drinking saloon of AUGUST STEFFENS, at the corner of Cornelia and Bleecker streets, and, while there became involved in a quarrel with the young men in the place. A desperate struggle was the natural result as the combatants were nearly all intoxicated, and the deceased was seized by RICHARD DILLON, of No. 347 West Forty-seventh-street. While thus pinioned, CRAWFORD was struck on the head with a bottle by BENJAMIN F. BARKER, of One Hundred and Fourth-street, near Ninth-avenue. The proprietor of the saloon then interfered and separated the combatants. CRAWFORD did not betray any signs of illness, and went home, death occurring soon after.

The Twenty-eighth Precinct Police proceeded to arrest all of the young men in the saloon. BARKER and DILLON were found in their residences and locked up in the Station-house to await the action of the Coroner. The following were also arrested and detained as witnesses: JOHN and EDWARD DYER, of No. 208 Waverley-place; THOMAS and GARRETT HILL, of No. 9 Sixth-avenue; JAMES SMITH, of No. 6 Cornelia-street; JOHN MARTIN, of No. 153 West Fourth-street; and GEO. WHEELER, of Eighteenth-street, Brooklyn, is also a witness, and will be arrested unless he comes forward voluntarily. The inquest will be held to-morrow morning.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

At the meeting of the Board of Health, yesterday, it was directed that suits be commenced against various parties for alleged violations of the Health laws. In a communication from the City Sanitary Inspector, attention was called to a slight increase in the number of cases of small-pox during the past fortnight, and the necessity of immediate vaccination for everybody, especially those who ride in street-cars, (which conveyances in two cases last week were used by persons in various stages of the small-pox,) was strongly urged.

The traveling public, frequenters of the old New-York Hotel, will be pleased to learn that Mr. HIRAM CRANSTON, so long and favorably known in connection with this house, but retired from its management some four years since, will reassume the position of proprietor on the 1st day of May next. Mr. CRANSTON was in charge of this hotel for thirteen years, and during the period rendered it one of our most popular public hostelries. Before taking possession in the Spring the house is to be thoroughly remodeled and improved. New bath-rooms, and other water conveniences, are to be introduced, and an elevator constructed. In addition, the exterior of the building is to be also improved, the entrance being changed and enlarged, the present windows replaced with French plate-glass, and in other particulars so modernized as to present a rejuvenated appearance.

The annual election of officers of the Lincoln Club took place, last evening, at the Club-rooms, Union-square. The following were chosen: Henry Smith, President; Daniel D. Conover, Vice-President; Thomas Mulligan, Vice-President; John S. Lawrence, Recording Secretary; William S. Mathews, Financial Secretary; William H. De Camp, Treasurer; Trustees, John V. Gridley, Thomas E. Stewart, James McLaren, William H. De Camp, William V. Alexander; Executive Committee, Benjamin F. Manierre, George H. Van Cleft, Robert C. Brown, J. Sella Rutherford, Hugh Nesbitt, Martin B. Brown, Edward Schanks, Monmouth B. Wilson, William C. Hanne.

About 5 o'clock on Tuesday morning the bonded warehouse of Mr. MCMICHAELS, No. 69 Greenwich-street, was entered by burglars, who cut their way through the roof and broke open a case of velvet trimmings, from which they took sixteen packages, containing 120 yards each valued at about $3,000. The burglars then opened a case of carpets, but did not disturb them, and then carried away their plunder in an express wagon. The owner of the velvets applied at the Custom-house to have the duty on the stolen velvets remitted, but the law did not permit this, and he must not only lose the goods but pay the duty on them. The Police are said to be on the track of the burglars.

A complaint was made by W. H. BUTTS, of Col. WESLEY's assistants, before Commissioner SEMMLER, yesterday, charging GUSTAVE KAHN with having offered cigars for sale without being properly stamped. The accused, who is a large tobacconist at No. 174 Water-street, was arrested by Deputy Marshal TURNEY. He was held in $2,000 bail to appear for examination. It was reported that his place was seized.

In accordance with the Mayor's instructions Mr. CORNELIUS CARDOZO, with a squad of the Police force, yesterday morning, visited Pearl-street and cleared away all the obstructions on the sidewalks. Cortlandt-street was also visited, as well as the sidewalks around St. Paul's Church, and the obstructions removed. Fulton, Chambers and all streets leading to the ferries will be served in the same manner.

At Tottenville, Staten Island, in response to a call of the Trustees of the village, on Friday evening, one of the largest meetings ever held there was assembled. Resolutions were adopted without a dissenting voice, disapproving of all amendments to the charter, and heartily approving and indorsing the petition to be sent to the Legislature praying for the repeal of the act incorporating the village of Tottenville.

The Evening High School, corner of Thirteenth-street and Sixth-avenue, will be reopened this (Thursday) evening, Jan. 5. Under the care of Mr. JOHN JASPER all the accordances up to the commencement of vacation, Dec. 23, averaged 1,067 nightly. In most of the departments classes will be reorganized, and candidates would do well to apply as soon as possible.

At the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, before Judge BEDFORD, the trial of CAROLINE WERGELMAN was had on a charge of shooting MICHAEL FARRELL, one of the party who fired stones at the window of her house, at No. 326 East Eighth-street, on the night of the November election. The accused was acquitted.

Last evening, at 9½ o'clock, a fire broke out in the building Nos. 14 and 16 White-street, occupied by PAINE, GOODWIN & NEWELL as a cloth-store; which, though soon extinguished, resulted in a loss of $4,000 to the stock and $1,000 to the building. The losses are supposed to be covered by insurance.

The only business transacted by the Common Council, yesterday, was to appoint a committee of five from each Board to make arrangements for extending a fitting reception to the released Fenian prisoners recently arrived in this City.

In the case of PHILIP S. JUSTICE against WILLIAM H. LANG and others, to recover damages for the non-delivery of a quantity of rifles contracted for, the plaintiff yesterday recovered damages before Judge FREEDMAN, in the Superior Court, amounting to $8,295 62.

The first annual social and musical reunion of the veterans of the National Guard takes place at the Seventh Regiment Armory next Monday evening. It promises to be a very select and thoroughly enjoyable affair.

It is proposed that a benefit be given by the actors in New-York for "the little church round the corner," the proceeds to be applied to any charity which Rev. Dr. HOUGHTON may select.

BROOKLYN.

Four of the burglars who participated in the attempted robbery of Arbuckle's Mills, on Water street, on Sunday night, at which WILLIAM IRVING, another of their mates, was shot, were arrested on Tuesday night, in New-York, and taken to Brooklyn yesterday morning. They gave their names as STEPHEN H. MALONEY, MICHAEL HURLEY, WILLIAM MARTIN and E. MAT LOOMIS. After a preliminary examination, they were committed to Raymond-street Jail.

The Police Commissioners met yesterday, and fined Officer DOUNING, of the Ninth Precinct, two days' pay for neglect of duty; Officer PAYNE, of the Tenth Precinct, was fined ten days' pay for being found off his post on the night of the 28th December; and Officer JOHN KELLY, of the Third Precinct, was dismissed the force for leaving his post to go into a house and warm himself on the 29th ult.

There were in Brooklyn during December thirty-nine fires, the total loss from which amounted to $176,850. Of the entire amount, $136,000 was covered by insurance. The number of fires is thirty per cent in advance of that of the preceding month, and the loss $76,000 in excess of that for the same period. By these conflagrations, apart from the Williamsburg boiler explosion, there were two deaths caused.

Coroner WHITEHILL commenced his inquest last night on the bodies of the men killed last week by the boiler explosion in Williamsburg, but there were no facts elicited bearing upon the matter, not already published.

All the chairs in Plymouth Church left unsold on Tuesday night were disposed of yesterday at prices considerably in excess of those brought last year. The total amount realized is about $61,000.

The following persons, in the United States Court, were yesterday adjudged bankrupt, upon petition of their creditors: Owen D. Rodgers, Alexander J. Ross, Louis Schiessler, Alonzo Foster and Wm. H. M. Sanger.

Out of the host of auctioneers who live and do business in Brooklyn, only three paid the license required by law during the past year.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The new Board of Trustees of Morrisania, met last evening and organized: PATRICK MULLINS elected in the place of Mr. SANTOS; ERNEST HALL in the place of HORATIO WELSCH; and DAVID MCCORD in the place of WM. VERVIL, appeared and took their seats. Mr. GEO. H. DELEVES was reappointed Chief of Police; JAMES MORRISON, keeper of the Town Hall; JOHN DEMEL, Inspector of Gas; JOHN MEHLEN, Court Interpreter; GEORGE P. ARCULARIUS, Collector of Assessments; JOHN MCCARTHY, Road